FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

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Iran

Policy on U.S., Israel — The United States is "begging" Iran to hold a dialogue and seeks to use the issue of U.S. hostages in Lebanon as a "pretext" for making up for its past mistakes, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani maintained in a Friday sermon reported by Tehran radio. As for rumors that Iran has purchased arms from Israel, he asserted that Iran obtains the spare parts it needs from from international brokers and it will never trample on its principles by purchasing arms from Israel. This denial followed a Copenhagen press report, cited by AFP, that a Danish freighter shipped arms from Israel to Iran in October. Meanwhile, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told IDF radio that he "cannot say anything" about reports that Israel assisted the United States in establishing contacts with Iran.

Relations With Saudis — In his Friday sermon Hashemi-Rafsanjani denied Saudi official accusations that he was responsible for encouraging Iranian students to protest outside the Saudi and Kuwaiti embassies in Tehran 4 November, IRNA noted. A Saudi official cited by Riyadh radio had earlier criticized the Majlis speaker for reportedly inciting students to attack the embassies.

Israeli-PLO Meeting in Romania

The Palestinian side participating in the 6 November meeting between PLO representatives and members of Israeli leftist groups praised the "courageous stand" of the Israeli "democratic forces and figures" who went to Romania despite "official Israeli pressure" to prevent the meeting, WAKH reported. The agency quoted a PLO statement after the meeting that reaffirmed the PLO's commitment to struggle "by all means" for a just and lasting Mideast peace within the framework of an international conference, adding that the PLO "takes pride in the growing response expressed by the initiatives made by the Israeli progressive forces" in this regard.

However, Israeli peace activists cited by *The Jerusalem Post* said the talks in Costinesti were cut short because of death threats from Arab extremists, disclosing that only 15 Palestinians attended the meeting, which had been scheduled to last 2 days. In Damascus, Sabri al-Banna's "Fatah Revolutionary Council" issued a statement denouncing Romania for hosting the meeting and warning that those who deserted the Palestinian cause will "pay dearly," according to AFP. The Palestine National Salvation Front and Ahmad Jibril's PFLP-GC both denounced the "treasonous" meeting in statements reported by Damascus radio. An Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman cited by Tehran radio likewise viewed the Israeli-PLO talks as "treason," stressing that"meaningless" meetings between "Palestinian conciliatory wings" and "persons affiliated with Zionism" are "tantamount to recognition of the aggressor" and will only strengthen and continue Israel's "oppression" and "enslavement" of the Palestinian people.

Jordanian-Syrian Relations

Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i returned to Amman after a lengthy meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad in Damascus, Amman television reported, noting that Al-rifa'i gave the Syrian leader a message from King Husayn concerning the regional situation and bilateral relations. An editorial on the talks by Amman's *Al-Ra'y* spoke of a "constructive dialogue," asserting that positive consultations between Amman and Damascus are becoming stronger daily and the two capitals believe there is no alternative to joint Arab action to confront the challenges threatening the Arab nation. The prevailing climate of confidence and mutual respect between Jordan and Syria will contribute positively toward preparing "the desired Arab action," *Al-Ra'y added. Sawt Al-Sha'b likewise said that the visit built* "new ground" in Jordanian-Syrian relations and that it underlines Jordan's belief in the need to coordinate with Syria in formulating a joint stand on the requirements for peace and an international conference.

Lebanon

Hostages — Voice of Lebanon radio cited a French television report that the release of two French hostages has "stumbled" due to differences between Syria and Iran. The Syrian prime minister told Paris radio that Syria welcomes coordination to help secure the release of hostages in Lebanon, adding that Syria is thinking of "cooperation not only with France, but with any country which is trying truly and seriously to cooperate with us."

Amal-Palestinian Clashes — At least three people were killed by further shelling in the Burj al-Barajinah area of southern Beirut, according to Beirut radio.

PDRY

A YSP Central Committee communique broadcast by Aden radio 5 November welcomed the high turnout in the recent Supreme Council elections, stressing that candidates' meetings with electors were characterized by "serious and frank" discussions in which citizens called for measures to combat abuses and corrupt practices by state institutions. The electors also demanded an improvement in provision for water and other facilities, the communique said, adding that the authorities must speed up the search for solutions to such problems. Citizens' observations about the weakness of the Supreme Council's ties with the people underscore the need for regular contacts between deputies and electors, the communique stated.

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PLO Lauds 'Courageous' Israeli Stand at Meeting

JN070657 Manama WAKH in Arabic in Arabic 0610 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest, 7 Nov (WAKH) — The Palestinian side participating in the Palestinian-Israeli meeting in Bucharest has lauded "the courageous stand adopted by the Israeli democratic forces and figures that attended the meeting despite official Israeli pressure to prevent any contacts between the democratic forces and the PLO."

A statement released by WAFA last night, at the conclusion of the meeting held in Costinesti, Romania, says "The PLO reaffirms its deep and responsible commitment to work and struggle by all means for the achievement of a just and lasting peace within the framework of an international conference attended by the permanent members of the UN Security Council and the parties concerned including the PLO. The PLO takes pride in the growing response expressed by the initiatives made by the Israeli progressive forces in that regard."

The Palestinian side asserted that the meeting took place in accordance with resolutions, adopted at various PNC sessions, on holding a positive dialogue with the Jewish democratic forces that recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, that recognize the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, and that believe in a struggle for a just and durable peace based on the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state.

The statement calls on all peace-loving forces of the world to carry out their role more effectively in supporting the movement toward a genuine peace based on justice. The statement also condemns the official Israeli stand that rejects a just and lasting peace and official Israeli policies opposed to the Palestinian people, the Arab nation, and the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

Several Israeli figures and advocates of peace as well as leading Palestinian figures took part in the meeting that ended in Bucharest yesterday.

Abu Nidal Group Hits Romania

NC061820 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] The Fatah Revolutionary Council led by Palestinian dissident Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] has condemned Romania, where Israeli pacifists are meeting with members of the PLO. The group also described Romanian President Ceausescu as a middleman for the Zionist movement.

In a statement issued today in Damascus, the organization said: We denounce the Romanian regime's wicked attempt at one-upmanship, and stress that those who want to [word indistinct] the heinous outbidding by this regime and the Palestinian question will pay dearly.

Two rockets were fired at the Romanian Embassy in Al-Manarah yesterday.

PNSF, PFLP-GC Rebuke Meeting

JN070908 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus — Khalid 'Abd al-Majid, press spokesman for the Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF], asserted that the meetings between the symbols of the deviationist, capitulationist line and the Zionists come within the context of the current policy of normalization with the aim of attaining direct negotiations between 'Arafat's deviationist line and the Zionist enemy and, consequently, liquidating the Palestine question on the basis of the proposed U.S. solutions.

In a statement issued yesterday, 'Abd al-Majid pointed out that what 'Arafat's leadership is doing constitutes a big stab in the back of our people's sacrifices and their militant march. It also constitutes a stab in the back of the Arab liberation struggle embodied by the progressive forces that refuse to yield to the Zionist-U.S. will. He explained that what the deviationist leadership has embarked on serves the Zionist enemy's aims through suspect treaties and deals. He urged all of the Palestinian national forces, factions, and figures to expose and uncover these treasonous steps and to confront their symbols through unifying all forces and factions adhering to the national charter and the PNC's legitimate resolutions. He also called for restoring the PLO's national line and unity away from the deviationist line and symbols.

Sabri Badr, deputy secretary general of the International Confederation of the Arab Trade Unions, condemned this meeting, describing it as treasonous and as a malicious stab in the back of the Palestinian national struggle.

Yesterday, the PFLP-GC also denounced Bucharest's treasonous meeting between the symbols of the deviationist line and the Zionists. The PFLP-GC affirmed that those deviating from the Palestinian revolution's line, the armed struggle, and the popular liberation war not only determined their option, but also began to carry out their capitulationist steps of normalizing relations with the Zionist enemy on pretexts that cannot deceive anyone.

Commenting on this treasonous meeting, an official spokesman for the PFLP-GC said this meeting is not only a violation of the successive PNC resolutions and the PLO Charter but is also a public response to the U.S.-Zionist-Reactionary plan to push the deviationist line toward the negotiating table on the basis of Camp David.

OMAN

Qabus Congratulates Gromyko on Anniversary

JN061622 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id has sent a congratulatory cable to Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The following is the text of the cable: It pleases us, on your celebration of the 69th anniversary of the Soviet October Revolution, to send you our congratulations and wish you continued good health and the USSR people further progress and prosperity.

[Signed] Qabus ibn Sa'id

Foreign Minister Holds News Conference on GCC

JN061718 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, held a news conference at the Intercontinental Hotel in Abu Dhabi attended by representatives of the Omani broadcasting and television services, as well as representatives of the *Omani News Agency* and local Omani reporters.

The minister talked about a number of issues discussed by the GCC leaders at their seventh summit in the UAE. The minister emphasized that the Iraq-Iran war was one of the priorities of the summit, adding that the summit leaders viewed this war in terms of their desire to maintain security and peace in the region. The minister indicated that this war has taken various courses and added that the current circumstances make it imperative that we think of stronger means and more successful methods to formulate new ideas.

He expressed the belief that the two countries see an interest in achieving stability and peace regardless of the differences in the way they view each other's interests. He added that the summit considered the facts as they appeared. He said: One of the facts we are witnessing is that Iraq has expressed readiness to enter into peaceful negotiations with Iran, while the Iranian leadership believes that entering into peaceful negotiations with Iraq will be detrimental to its interests and will not lead to a realization of its objectives.

He indicated this position has complicated the efforts exerted by the international parties, the GCC states, and other parties to end the conflict. The minister expressed the belief that it would be useful to devote some time exploring new avenues that may help us adopt new ideas acceptable to Iran and help realize Iraq's desire for peace.

The minister added he believes the United Nations, represented by the UN Security Council and the UN secretary general, may be the proper place to settle the conflict. He expressed the belief that the principles expressed by the UN secretary general can serve as a basis to resolve the conflict or end the war. At the beginning, emphasis must be placed on stopping the hostilities and then on developing this into a new phase in which the two sides could be induced to stop the war and enter into negotiations. He added this is not expected to occur in the short run as this may take some time and patience. Hence, in view of the current circumstances, the Gulf states have not come up with any specific principles. Nevertheless, he emphasized that the Gulf countries will be a positive factor in any peaceful effort to resolve this issue.

In reply to a question on the GCC's assertion that it will protect free navigation to and from the Gulf states' ports, the minister said each country is exercising its rights and protecting its interests, which is an established political right in accordance with political norms. When our rights are violated it is our duty to honor and protect them. As the summit resolved, we will try to protect these rights on the basis of international law and legitimacy. We in the Gulf states will take measures and exert the maximum political effort to guarantee the interests of the Gulf states.

PDRY

Central Committee Issues Communique on Elections

EA062115 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1645 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Communique issued by the YSP Central Committee at the end of its extraordinary session on 5 November]

[Excerpt] The Central Committee held an extraordinary session today, 5 November, under the chairmanship of Comrade 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, devoted to studying the results of the elections to the Supreme People's Council and the scope of parliamentary work in our country.

The Central Committee examined the preparations for the elections to the Supreme People's Council and People's Local Councils and the progress of these preparations, the electoral meetings with the candidates and the talks that took place during these meetings, as well as the role of the media in communicating the activities of the preparations and the discussions. It also examined the progress of the election process and assessed its results and the high and distinctive percentage of electors who participated compared with previous elections.

Among the issues it examined, the Central Committee concluded that this round of elections was distinguished by the great turnout and numbers of citizens who participated in the election meetings and in the voting. The number of citizens who participated in the elections was 725,568 out of a total of 817,252 citizens who were eligible to vote. This amounts to 89 percent compared with 77 percent in the last round of elections.

The Central Committee views the results of these elections as a general referendum through which the masses of our people expressed again the depth of their faith in their democratic nationalist regime, their cohesion with its leading part — the YSP — and their adherence to its program and its scientific socialist course. They also expressed their desire to exercise their right to manage the affairs of the state and society and their

determination to impart a popular democratic character to the higher institutions of the state and a living embodiment of the resolutions of the fifth session of the Central Committee concerning authority and its popular democratic character.

The Central Committee highly appreciated the role played by the Higher Preparatory Committee for Elections. The precision with which the preparations were organized and the efficiency with which they were put into effect constituted a political demonstration that enhanced the political and legal conciousness of the citizens,reinforced their cohesion with the party through a deepening of the democratic process, and enlightened the masses about their rights under the Constitution and the election law. The open nature of the Supreme People's Council sessions and the earnest and vital discussions held during those sessions constituted a new style of work for the council and contributed to reinforcing the masses' enthusiasm and to the results achieved by this round of elections.

The Central Committee highly appreciated the extensive activity undertaken by the Information Committee and its subcommittees and the various information organs that largely contributed to the success of all the stages of preparation for the elections and gave a vivid picture of the large turnout of citizens for polling and meetings in the constituencies.

The Central Committee hailed the party organizations in the governorates and the mass and vocational organizations for the effective and positive role they played during the preparations for the elections and their conscious and active contribution to their success.

On assessing the candidates' meetings with their electors, the Central Committee thought those meetings were characterized by conscious enthusiasm and serious and frank discussion, far from the impossible promises and methods of bourgeois election propaganda. The committee thought those meetings had expressed the extent of the consciousness of the masses and their rallying around the party, and also the frankness of the candidates with their electors. These meetings also represented a true (?test) awareness of the concerns of the electors, their problems and the priorities of their lives in that there emerged, above all, a demand common to citizens in most constituencies — the need for drinking water. The candidates' tour of the constituencies helped in the direct study of this problem which, in some areas, constitues the most important demand, in addition to other problems in the fields of health, education, electricity, roads, supply, and so forth.

In this connection, the Central Committee stressed that,despite the fact these demands are among the concerns of the party and government, they nevertheless require greater attention in speeding up the search for solutions to them.

The Central Committee also noted the general opinion among the electors about the weakness of the deputies' relationship with them. This confirms the extent of the weakness that pervaded parliamentary work in the past and the lack of understanding of the importance of the status of the Supreme People's Council, as a supreme constitutional and legislative instrument of state, and the People's Local Councils, as an instrument for supervising and following up measures to be implemented at the level of the governorates.

The citizens' observations in this respect reaffirm the importance of the deputy playing the role entrusted to him, that is stipulated by the Constitution and the laws that are in force. They also reaffirm the necesity of regular contact with the electors in order to grasp their problems and learn their opinions and proposals on the latest issues, which constitute a rich source of information about the real lives of the citizens.

During meetings with their candidates, our citizens examined the painful incidents of 13th January and expressed their condemnation of the conspiracy and its engineers and implementors. They affirmed their gratification at the measures taken by the party and state to normalize the situation, heal wounds and establish security in the country. They expressed their readiness to defend the revolution and its gains under the leadership of the YSP.

They criticized wrongful practices and unlawful actions by some organs of the administration regarding public ownership and the citizen's problems and the manipulation of supplies in the form of bad distribution or infiltration into the black market, which increases the cost of these goods.

The eagerness of the citizens to protect public ownership, increase production, and strengthen collective initiatives and collective voluntary work were shown. They stressed the need to take legal measures to combat embezzlement and bribery, to resolutely oppose abuses and favoritism, to deal with shortcomings, and to strengthen respect for the law and the administrative services, so these services play their part in serving the citizens and the regime. [passage omitted]

YAR

President Sends Congratulations to Gorbachev

JN061442 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, sent a congratulatory cable to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the 69th anniversary of the October Revolution. Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih received a cable of thanks from Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in reply to the president's congratulatory cable on Pakistan's independence day.

Ministers Meet With Soviet Friendship Delegation

jn062012 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Ahmad Luqman, minister of municipalities and housing, member of the Standing Committee of the General People's Congress, and secretary general of the Yemeni Peace and Solidarity Council, met today with Mr Kipshakbayev, minister of land reclamation and water resources in the Kazakh SSR and

member of the Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, who is currently visiting our country as head of a delegation participating in Yemeni-Soviet friendship week.

The two sides exchanged views on efforts to maintain world peace, stop the arms race, and avoid the nuclear war threat. They also discussed devoting all resources to cope with the economic problems in many countries. The Soviet delegation expressed admiration for the Yemeni people's achievements, praising the development and progress of Yemeni-Soviet relations.

The meeting was attended by Ahmad al-Iryani, Foreign Ministry under secretary and assistant secretary general of the Yemeni Peace and Solidarity Council.

Dr Husayn Al-'Amri, minister of agriculture and fisheries and member of the Standing Committee, also met with the Soviet delegation and discussed agriculture and the agricultural projects in both countries.

Officials Give Speeches

JN062059 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Yemeni-Soviet friendship week began at the hall of the Yemeni Studies and Research Center. A celebration was held on this occasion in which Sadiq Amin Abu Ras, secretary general of the local council for cooperative development, member of the Standing Committee of the General People's Congress, and president of the Yemeni-Soviet Friendship Society, gave a speech. He said this occasion affirmed the deep-rooted ties binding our country to the Soviet Union. He noted that this week of friendship will include several activities in the fields of science and culture which will highlight the progress and cultural and social achievements of the Kazakh SSR and give the Soviet delegation the opportunity to learn about our country's development and its democratic gains embodying the principles of the 26 September Revolution and the articles of the National Charter.

Abu Ras noted that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our country and the peoples of the Soviet Union have always been characterized by firmness and continuous development. He concluded by expressing appreciation for the Soviet Union's firm stands on the just Arab causes, headed by the Palestinian people's cause.

Kipshakbayev, minister of land reclamation and water resources in the Kazakh SSR, member of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and head of the Soviet delegation participating in the celebrations, gave a speech in which he said that the multifaceted friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and our country are a bright example of equal relations and mutual benefit. He asserted that the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed by the two countries during the visit to the Soviet Union in 1984 by President 'Ali Abdallah Salih has become a firm basis for further development and for strengthening bilateral relations in the interest of the Yemeni and Soviet peoples and in the interests of world peace. He praised our country's stand on major international issues, on entrenching peace, and on eradicating the threat of nuclear war. [passage omitted]

NPUG's Muhyi Al-Din Rejects Government Charges

PM061439 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic
29 Oct 86 pp 7, 9

[Interview with NPUG Secretary General Khalid Muhyi al-Din by Aminah al-Naqqash on 28 October; place not given]

[Excerpts] Forty eight hours before the convocation of the NPUG Central Committee, which will begin its activities tomorrow, Secretary General Khalid Muhyi al-Din answered a number of questions preoccupying the political circles in and outside the grouping.

The secretary general spoke about the significance of a number of general political events and developments that have taken place since the Central Committee convened last January, including the rebellion of the central security forces, the expanding circle of popular protest against the administration's policies, the convocation of the Mubarak-Peres summit and its consequences, the Consultative Council elections, the growing official annoyance with the opposition's practices, and President Mubarak's criticism of the opposition leaders, going so far as to declare that he would not meet any opposition leader because the opposition press was attacking the presidency.

Khalid Muhyi al-Din said that most of the opposition leaders' meetings with President Mubarak have taken place at the president's request and that the president has to make a choice between his chairmanship of the ruling party and the country's presidency. He added: I have not read any attacks on the president in the opposition press. Mubarak's decision to combine the country's presidency with the ruling party's chairmanship presumes his acceptance of the opposition's criticism of the policies of the party he heads. His anger and his demand that the opposition treat him as the symbol of the state alone is not understandable. In any case, I believe that the Egyptian opposition behaves with a high degree of awareness of its role. The fact is that the opposition in the European democracies has real freedoms that cannot be compared with the narrow margin within which the Egyptian opposition moves and for which the government holds the opposition and the people obliged. It is as if this margin is a favor somebody has granted to Egyptians, even though it is incompatible with the struggle and the sacrifices they have been making for democracy for more than 150 years. Nobody should imagine that refraining from using violence against the opposition is a favor done by the government. Rather, it is a favor on the opposition's part that it has accepted the democratic means as a path to change.

The secretary general wondered: Why does President Mubarak talk about what he calls violations by the opposition but not talk about the ruling party's violations? Is not the regime's clinging to unjust and undemocratic laws a violation? In the president's opinion, is not the unprecedented forging of the Egyptian people's will in the Consultative Council elections a violation? [passage omitted]

[Al-Naqqash] How do you view the political developments in Egypt since last January, and what do these developments add to the NPUG's phased programs and to its analysis of the general situation in Egypt?

[Muhyi al-Din] I believe that the escalating popular protest against the regime's policies and the subsequent events since last January have proved the soundness of the NPUG position. It has also shown the accuracy of its analysis of the causes of the comprehensive crisis that has afflicted Egypt. The NPUG was right when it asserted that the crisis would deteriorate further due to the regime's insistence on clinging to the policies which generated the crisis and its inability to provide practical solutions to the people's problems. [passage omitted]

What we expected has come true. The government has tried to solve its crisis at the expense of the masses' interests and meager gains by moving in the direction of gradually abolishing the subsidy and suspending the appointment of graduates, with the subsequent spread of unemployment, of practically abolishing free education and economy housing, of liquidating the public sector, and of undermining Egypt's basic agricultural crops. [passage omitted]

[Al-Naqqash] The tone of official annoyance with opposition practices has recently grown louder, and it is frequently said that the opposition seeks to do nothing but incite and that it offers no solutions to the crises it talks about. What is your comment on this?

[Muhyi al-Din] The government has perplexed us. It is unable to provide practical solutions to the people's problems. When we offer the government programs capable of leading the country out of its crises, it is not content to keep silent and disregard the programs but reiterates, with or without good reason and with enviable daring, that we do not offer practical solutions to the people's problems.

For the thousandth time I declare to Egyptian public opinion that in our dialogue with the government we have not been derelict on how to tackle the economic crisis. [passage omitted]

Within this framework, we took part in the committee formed with the NDP and all the opposition parties to discuss the subsidy issue at the request of the ruling party. The day after we attended the subsidy committee meeting, we were surprised to see Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi announce in the press the transformation of the subsidy in kind into a cash subsidy in preparation for abolishing it within 3 years. This means that the government wants to cooperate with us in order to pass its policies. We are not an instrument for passing policies that have proved their failure and that we fundamentally reject. That is why we withdrew from the subsidy committee. [passage omitted]

But instead of considering these solutions, the government refuses to use its sovereign right to levy taxes on the parasitic and the wealthy and mobilizes all its forces to confront the labor and student strikes and sit-ins, which are tantamount to a broad popular protest against government policy. The government then hastens to accuse the opposition of incitement! [passage omitted]

[Al-Naqqash] Government circles accuse the opposition, particularly the NPUG, of supporting, if not stirring, the latest workers' strikes. What is your response to this?

[Muhyi al-Din] We must acknowledge that the large-scale popular protest movement, embodied in the strikes, sit-ins, and demonstrations, is broader than the opposition parties' movement. Regrettably, it is also taking place remotely from all these parties. The opposition may help to enlighten the masses as to their rights and may move to defend them. But it is incapable so far of organizing this popular protest, on the one hand because the opposition parties are weak and, on the other, because of the restrictions imposed on their movement and the privileges granted to the NDP.

The government should have pondered, for example, the serious meaning of the train drivers' strike instead of looking for a hook on which to hang its faults. After the Central Security rebellion, the train drivers' strike was another blow to the regime's policies. In the past these drivers were considered the segment of the working class closest to the middle class because of their high wages compared to those of other workers. When the economic crisis and the faulty policies implemented push them to strike, this shows that the mood of anger has gone beyond the working class to numerous segments of the middle class.

However, this is not to deny that we in the NPUG offered the train drivers propaganda and legal and material aid in their struggle to achieve their rights. We will also support every popular movement seeking to apply pressure to change the existing policies.

The government will not submit to the demands for change without popular pressure. This has been one of the NPUG's basic issues. Our call in all our programs for building a popular party is in fact a call for mobilizing the masses, uniting their forces, and organizing their ranks. This is a position that is logically harmonious with our determination to continue to defend the right to peaceful strikes and demonstrations as a basic right among all the democratic freedoms.

[Al-Naqqash] In the wake of President Mubarak's meeting with Shim'on Peres, it seems that Egyptian-Israeli relations are now taking a course qualitatively different from their course when President Mubarak assumed power. What, in your assessment, motivated the Egyptian administration to hold that meeting, and what does it indicate insofar as the regime's general policy is concerned?

[Muhyi al-Din] The only meaning of the Alexandria summit is that President Mubarak, under U.S. pressure, backed down on all the conditions he had personally set for holding the summit and for returning the ambsssador to Israel. Those conditions were that the Tabah problem be solved, meaning that Tabah be returned to Egyptian sovereignty. Instead, the Egyptian Government ceded this condition by accepting the principle of arbitration on Tabah, which is Egyptian territory. As for Lebanon, from which Egypt had demanded withdrawal as a second condition, it was invaded anew after the summit — rather, during the summit. No progress was made on solving the Palestinian issue, which was the third condition. Rather, the Egyptian Government backed down on its support for the PLO and pressure is being put on the PLO to agree to recognize Israel in return for nothing and according to the U.S.-Israeli pressures and conditions.

The Mubarak-Peres summit falls within the framework of the accelerating steps in the area to liquidate the PLO's political influence and to omit the PLO finally from any settlement formula.

[Al-Naqqash] What, exactly, is the NPUG's position toward the arbitration on Tabah?

[Muhyi al-Din] Arbitration under UN supervision is an acknowledged international principle. But the arbitration on Tabah is not taking place within the UN framework. Moreover, the arbitration concerns Egyptian territory which Israel has never mentioned as disputed territory. As an Egyptian, I visited Tabah during the British occupation of Egypt and I know perfectly well that it is within the Egyptian borders. The Egyptian Government knows this, and so does Israel. The Egyptian Government's acceptance of the arbitration agreement, of the ambassador's return, and of the summit is a concession and a gamble with national sovereignty.

[Al-Naqqash] A lot is again being said these days about the international conference to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict. But it seems that the parties to the conflict have different ideas on this conference. What is the international conference concept as you see it?

[Muhyi al-Din] To begin with, we are against the international conference concept emanating from the Mubarak-Peres summit. The international conference is not a path for unilateral and direct negotiations, not a framework within which one signs what is agreed on outside, and not a maneuver to enable Israel to make new gains at the expense of Arab rights. The NPUG supports an international conference held within the UN framework to implement all the UN resolutions on settling the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian issue, including Resolution 236, which recognizes the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, and the partition resolution, which recognizes the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. [passage omitted]

[Al-Naqqash] Under the shadow of Camp David, can this be achieved through the call for an Arab front to impose the international conference?

[Muhyi al-Din] If the Arab front understands the international conference as the struggle concept I have mentioned, not as a negotiation concept, then one of its first objectives should be the objective of dropping Camp David, ending Arab governments' support for Iran so as to end the Gulf war, supporting Libya against any aggression, confronting any attempt to liquidate the PLO's influence, and standing firm in the face of the European countries' attempts to isolate Syria in preparation for an Israeli attack.

[Al-Naqqash] Some people inside and outside the the NPUG accuse the party of letting tactical positions dominate strategic and fundamental objectives. They rely in their accusation on the grouping's support for the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and on its call for broader common understanding and a rationalization of the Egyptian economy under the umbrella of the existing conditions. What is your response to this?

[Muhyi al-Din] Under all circumstances we take into consideration the intrinsic element and the extent of the movement organizing the popular masses with an interest in change. Moreover, the political situation is characterized by the weakness of all the opposition factions, especially the radical among them, and by an ever-growing mass of people who are disinclined to participate in political action for one reason or another. Under such circumstances, any worsening in the general situation, whether at the international, pan-Arab, or national level, diminishes the projected minimum-limit program. We adhere to our strategic objective, namely to transform Egypt into a socialist country. But our phased programs are tied to the general circumstances and are dictated by a practical approach to problems. Our program to rescue Egypt from subservience and parasitism and our call for turning the Egyptian economy into a productive capitalist economy under the existing conditions are a step on the path to socialism. Moreover, our call for a broad common understanding is not — as is mistakenly understood — a call for alliance with the regime. It is a call for mobilizing the broadest masses to put pressure on the government to change its policy.

When we supported the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, our main objective was to bolster the PLO, which had accepted the agreement, in the face of the pressures to which it was subjected from all directions to make even greater concessions than the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement by abandoning its representation of the Palestinian people and recognizing Israel for n thing in return. [passage omitted]

So, our position was not so much a position of support for the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement as one of support for the PLO, because any weakening of theh PLO means omitting it from the settlement formula. [passage omitted]

[Al-Naqqash] It seems that the Central Committee agenda for tomorrow includes two issues raised for discussion because of the existence of different viewpoints on them. The first is the position on assessing the internal political conditions and the grouping's relations with the regime. What are the views presented on this issue and what is the objective behind raising it for discussion?

[Muhyi al-Din] The position on assessing the current political conditions is a fundamental part of all sessions of the NPUG Central Committee since they started. There are different viewpoints on the manner in which the NPUG has dealt with President Mubarak since he assumed power. It is different from the manner in which we dealt with Al-Sadat, out of appreciation for the narrow democratic margin which Mubarak has permitted. This is what some NPUG members have characterized as leniency with the regime. In my opinion, this characterization is belied by the real situation, if measured by the positions the NPUG takes and nost just by its words. The NPUG has not stopped denouncing Mubarak's rejection, like Al-Sadat's before him, of change through democratic methods and through the ballot box. [passage omitted]

Regardless of some NPUG members' characterization of the party's positions as moderate and other members' characterization of these positions as radical, all the political currents in the NPUG agree on the need to compel the regime to modify existing policy. The disagreement is on how to achieve the single common objective, what social forces are required to make the change, and whom we should appeal to and organize as pressure forces.

Some believe that priority should be given to organizing the popular masses only, considering that the middle class is not a fighting class.

Others believe that the middle class has become more inclined toward our ideas and that we must make greater efforts to appeal to it and attract it, considering that it molds the general trends of public opinion.

But generally we appeal to the Egyptian masses with a real interest in change. Any call for national understanding or for frontal action which is not broadly based among the workers and the peasants and whose program is not acceptable to that base is doomed to failure. [passage omitted]

We are a party consisting of leftist factions joined by political programs. So we make our decisions by common understanding. If others like to constantly depict differences of opinion as an indication of a crisis in the NPUG and if they get psychological relief from imagining that this is a sign of NPUG weakness, then they are free to have their illusions.

[Al-Naqqash] The second controversial issue to be discussed by the Central Committee is the issue of "the degree to which *Al-Ahali* reflects the NPUG political line." What are the justifications for bringing up this issue for discussion, and does this have anything to do with the reports published in the Arab and Egyptian press on the existence of a tendency wanting to change the "*Al-Ahali* editorial leadership"? What are the different viewpoints on the degree to which *Al-Ahali* reflects the party line?

[Muhyi al-Din] It is normal for these commendable differences in opinion to be reflected in what is published in *Al-Ahali*. The fact is that we are a democratic party whose entire affairs are subjected to discussion at the various organizational levels. *Al-Ahali* is an extremely important partisan establishment, and it is normal for there to be constant and extreme interest in anything connected with it. It is also normal for viewpoints to differ in assessing the degree to which the paper reflects the party's line and positions. This phenomenon is not confined to the NPUG'S relationship with *Al-Ahali*. It is a general phenomenon on all parties, including the ruling party.

There is no individual, leadership or party organization in the grouping above accountability. The grouping's leadership itself, including the secretary general, can be changed if the party Central Committee so decides.

The *Al-Ahali* editorial leadership is elected by the Central Committee, and that committee is alone empowered to change or retain this leadership. There are, in fact, two views in the NPUG on the issue of *Al-Ahali*'s reflection of the party line.

One view believes that *Al-Ahali*'s opposition is more radical than necessary and that the paper pushes the party line to the left and reflects its policy in a left-of-the-line spirit in its headlines, its articles, and the bulk of its reports.

Another opinion believes that *Al-Ahali* reflects the party line generally, the party's political opinions, and the diverse interpretations in the NPUG ranks. Naturally, these two viewpoints are reflected in the baord of directors, which is also elected by the Central Committee, and in the General Secretariat. [passage omitted]

I personally believe that the statement that *Al-Ahali* deviates from the party line is an exaggeration in understanding the natural and necessary diversity of the various opinions engaged in dialogue within the NPUG

I believe that the real battle that *Al-Ahali* has to face now is the battle to develop from being a paper that attracts those interested in politics to being a paper that attracts the nonpolitical citizen. This is no easy task, because its achievement requires a popular tide and an escalation of public awareness. It is also not easy because of the circumstances experienced by opposition papers generally, because of competition from the official information media with their various resources and because of the propaganda and advertising blockade from which the opposition papers suffer. However, it is not an impossible battle.

Air Force Commander Denies Presence of U.S. Base

NC061054 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0920 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 6 Nov (MENA) — Air Force Commander Lieutenant General Muhammad 'Abd al-Hamid Hilmi has denied a claim in the *Arab Strategic Report* that there is a U.S. air base in Upper Egypt called Steel Mac. He said that Egypt has refused to allow any foreign bases or facilities on its territory and will continue to do so. He also denied reports that there are U.S. experts at Egyptian air bases. He said these experts could be counted on the fingers of one hand. They are warranty specialists, he said, technicians from arms companies, and their presence has no political or military significance.

In an exclusive statement to *Al-Jumhuriyah* on the occasion of the Air Forces' 54th anniversary, published in today's edition, Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Hamid Hilmi said the first of the U.S.-made EC2-RC early-warning planes will arrive in Egypt in January, and the rest will be delivered by the middle of next year. He added that Egyptian crews will carry out periodic maintenance on the early-warning planes without the help of U.S. experts. The Air Force commander also said that Egypt has been granted a license from the United States to manufacture certain types of aircraft bombs. It has also concluded a deal for Sidewinder air-to-air missiles in sufficient numbers to equip all the Western-made aircraft in the Egyptian Air Force. In his statements, Lt Gen Hilmi said U.S.-made Beechcraft 1900C reconnaissance planes will arrive at the end of next year. They will be used to combat sea pollution and in aerial photo surveys.

He added: The RCA-124 drones Egypt has contracted to buy will also arrive next year. They are the most modern type and are fitted with electronic equipment. An Egyptian committee comprising officers and engineers has made modifications to this type of plane in accordance with our circumstances and the needs of the Armed Forces. This plane carries 160 kg of cameras and electronic equipment. It operates on a small fan engine at heights ranging between 100 and 3,000 meters and at speeds of from 100 to 250 kilometers. This type of aircraft is considered to be one of the most modern electronic war tools. It carries out aerial reconnaissance using prepared programs for the flight paths and targets to be reconnoiteres.

Doctors Union Rejects Israeli Admittance

PM061117 Cairo AL-AHRAR in Arabic 3 Nov 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Trial of University Professors Who Admitted Israelis to Their Conference"]

[Text] The office of the Doctors Union has decided to refer a number of professors from 'Ayn Shams University Faculty of Medicine, among them Dr Muhammad Sadiq Sabur, to the union disciplinary court for admitting Israelis to their conference on antibiotics in Cairo.

The Lawyers Union has also announced that it will not permit those who obtain certificates from Israel to register on the union's lists. The Doctors Union has issued a statement apologizing to doctors for the participation of some Israelis in the Fifth International Conference for Mediterranean Countries on Antibiotics.

MENA: Oil Prices Announced for 6-20 Nov

NC061732 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1530 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 6 Nov (MENA) — The Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation announced the selling prices of Egyptian crude oil today for the period from 6 to 20 November. They range between $10.30 and $12 per barrel. The following is a list of the prices:

Suez Gulf crude $12 per barrel, Bala'im crude $11.45; Ra's Badran crude $11.10; and Ra's Gharib crude $10.30.

Hammad Ayyub, the corporate board of directors vice chairman for foreign trade affairs, has stated that the latest price for each grade of oil is 70 cents higher than the ones in effect from 1 to 5 November.

Mubarak Cables Soviet Leaders on National Day

NC061519 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1242 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 6 Nov (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has sent the following congratulatory cable to Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution: As you mark the anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution, it is my pleasure to offer you, the members of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the peoples of the Soviet Union my most sincere and heartfelt congratulations. I would also like to convey to you best wishes for good health and happiness and, for the friendly peoples of the Soviet Union, well-being and prosperity. To this I add expressions of my highest respect and esteem.

The president has sent a similar cable to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU. The text is as follows: It is my pleasure to convey to you my sincerest, heartfelt congratulations as yos celebrate the anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution. I wish your firendly country continued progress and prosperity and offer my own best and most sincere wishes for your good health and happiness. Please accept my deepest appreciation and respect.

Italian Prime Minister Craxi Visits 5 Nov

AU061526 Rome ANSA in English 1122 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] (ANSA) Aswan, November 6 — Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi is on a brief stop-over visit here on his way back to Rome from India and China.

Craxi arrived from New Delhi last night for what is being called a "private visit". After being met at the airport here by Italy's ambassador to Egypt, Giovanni Migliuolo, Craxi went to his hotel where he received a phone call from his Egyptian counterpart 'Ali Lufti to welcome him.

Before returning to Rome this afternoon, Craxi will be the guest of the local governor Qadri Osman during a luncheon offered in the name of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak.

Fatah's Khalil Al-Wazir Concludes 2-Day Visit

NC061618 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1443 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 6 Nov (MENA) — Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the forces of the Palestinian revolution and a member of the Fatah Central Committee, left Cairo today after a 2-day visit. During his visit, Khalil al-Wazir met with Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs. They discussed developments in the Palestinian issue and the situation in Lebanon within the ongoing consultations between Egypt and the PLO.

AL-RA'Y Comments on Al-Rifa'i Talks in Damascus

JN070800 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 7 Nov 86 pp 1, 19

[Editorial: "A Constructive Dialogue"]

[Text] Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i returned to Amman yesterday following a short visit to Damascus during which he met with President Hafiz al-Asad and conveyed to him a message from his brother King Husayn on the current situation in the area and ways to develop and strengthen relations between the two fraternal countries. They also reviewed the general Arab situation and ways to strengthen joint Arab action in light of the challenges facing the Arab nation, and in a manner that serves the Arab cause.

All this means that positive consultations between Amman and Damascus are becoming stronger daily and that the two capitals believe that there is no alternative to joint Arab action if the Arabs want to firmly confront the challenges that threaten them and face the present situation in the region.

Needless to say, Jordan's anxiousness to strengthen bilateral fraternal relations goes hand in hand with an equal anxiousness to build joint Arab action. In his speech to the throne Husayn stressed this stand as a basic pillar of Jordan's policy. The more relations between Jordan and Syria are strengthened, the more possibilities to bring about joint Arab action, for fraternal Syria has a prominent position and a crucial role to play in the Arab arena. It has the resources that enable it to contribute to the development and strengthening of Arab action so that it becomes effective joint action on the regional and the international levels.

It is certain that the fraternal meetings that take place between officials in Amman and Damascus will open wide opportunities for the exchange of views to serve the Arab cause. Perhaps what distinguishes such meetings more than anything else is the prevailing climate of confidence and mutual respect. It is a climate that should prevail in all inter-Arab relations so that dialogue among brothers can be constructive, like the dialogue between Amman and Damascus.

There is no doubt that a dialogue conducted in such an atmosphere is bound to bear fruit, clarify the vision, and positively contribute toward the preparation of the ground for the desired Arab action. Consequently, we view Prime Minister Al-Rifa'i's talks in Damascus as an important application of the joint commitment of the two countries to serve the common cause. The talks have also expressed the firm determination to strengthen the Arab stand so that the Arabs will be able to face the challenges threatening the Arab nation.

While we affirm our confidence in the usefulness of Arab meetings, we continue to have strong hopes that the good talks Prime Minister Al-Rifa'i held in Damascus will create further opportunities for the convergence of the Arab ranks and for the joint Arab action for which everyone hopes.

SAWT AL-SHA'B Comments

JN071020 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 7 Nov 86 pp 1, 14

[Editorial: "To Safeguard the Arab Personality"]

[Text] Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i's visit to fraternal Syria underlines a number of firm stands in Jordan's policy — stands that were embodied by King Husayn in his historic speech from the throne.

In its Arab and international relations Jordan proceeds from firm premises and from a pan-Arab view expressed by actions and declared stands that aim to revive Arab solidarity and restore its cohesion and impregnability. Prime Minister Al-Rifa'i's visit has built new ground in Jordanian-Syrian relations — relations that underline Jordan's belief in the need to extend the dialogue in order to bring about a situation that will make it possible to restore Arab solidarity and revive joint Arab action. The visit also underlines Jordan's belief in the need to continue to coordinate with sister Syria on Arab and general affairs, particularly on a joint stand regarding the requirements for peace and for an international conference.

Prime Minister Al-Rifa'i's visit reflects the continuing dialogue to confront the challenges facing the Arab nation collectively and individually. The Arab citizen senses these challenges all the time and is aware that such challenges are aimed at his future and intended to undermine his steadfastness and stability and disuade him from upholding stands that stem from his commitment to his causes of destiny.

The challenges now facing our nation should bring about a new Arab situation that prevents the continued disarrary in the Arab ranks. In order to bring about such a situation Jordanian political activity continues — active and optimistic — in order to foil the efforts of the enemies whose aim is to brand our glorious nation with the stigma of terrorism.

Jordan has always sensed and warned that terrorism — which is of foreign making and an imported commodity — is nurtured and grown only by hands that exploit Arab division, and exploit the state of Arab disarray and fragmentation and the basence of dialogue among the countries of our nation.

The enemies who are resorting to various means to undermine our nation's reputation hy branding our nation with the stigma of terrorism are also simultaneously seeking to bring about a new reality that enables them to make changes, cause division, and impose their hegemony.

In order to foil the plots of our nation's enemies, Jordan has placed the protection of the Arab order at the top of its priorities. This does not only mean the protection of the Arabs and the Arab homeland in the face of their enemies, but it also means protecting the Arab personality against attempts to undermine it by obliterating the virtues of the Arabs and distorting their noble traits.

Jordan has practised what it preaches in this regard. Jordan has always believed, and contineus to believe, that terrorism is not an

alternative to legitimate struggle because terrorism stems from cowardice and impotency. Hence Jordan's clear stand in condemning terrorism, whatever its source or form. In line with this stand are the constant affirmations by sister Syria that it denounces terrorism, and that it distinguishes between terrorism and the legitimate struggle for the rights and causes of our nation.

Jordan takes pride in its bilateral relations with Arab countries, including its relations with fraternal Syria. As it sets as an objective the completion of building frameworks for Arab solidarity, Jordan believes that bilateral relations are not a substitute for the collective Arab action it is seeking to bring about, but are a prelude to the possibility of the establishment of collective relations. The small helathy part when joined with other parts makes up a large healthy body. Hence Jordan's stand as declared by King Husayn that the continued opening of doors with various Arab countries is the correct way to restore Arab solidarity and revive joint Arab action.

INA: King Husayn To Visit Cairo 7 Nov

JN061941 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1930 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 6 Nov (INA) — It has been mentioned here that Jordan's King Husayn will arrive in Cairo tomorrow on a 1-day official visit. Informed sources informed INA in Cairo that the Jordanian monarch will hold expanded talks with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak on the latest developments in the Middle East, the Palestine cause, and the Iraq-Iran war, as well as on the means to strengthen bilateral relations in various fields.

King Sends USSR Anniversary Message to Gromyko

JN061337 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Amman — King Husayn today sent a message to Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in which he congratulated him and the Soviet people on his own behalf and on behalf of the Jordanian people and government, on the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the socialist revolution.

In his message his majesty expresses the confidence that the existing ties of friendship between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Soviet Union will prompt us to make further efforts to strengthen the existing relations between the two countries, so as to serve the two friendly peoples and to seek to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. His majesty wished Gromyko good health and happiness and wished the friendly Soviet people continued progress and prosperity.

Indonesian Minister Makes Statement, Departs

JN051026 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 5 Nov 86 pp 1, 17

[By Hamid al-'Abbadi]

[Excerpt] Amman — Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has affirmed his country's support for the efforts that are being exerted to convene an international conference for peace in the Middle East.

Addressing a new conference before his departure for Baghdad last night, the Indonesian minister said that Jordan and Indonesia are in constant touch on international issues of mutual concern.

The minister said that he had talks with His Majesty King Husayn, Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, and other senior Jordanian officials during which they reviewed events and developments in the region.

The Indonesian minister expressed his country's support for the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate national rights and said that he had been briefed on the Jordanian development plan for the occupied Arab territories.

The minister expressed the hope that His Majesty King Husayn's recent visit to Indonesia and his current visit will help strengthen relations between the two countries. He affirmed that there is a large scope for developing trade between Jordan and Indonesia. [passage omitted]

Paper Reports Opening of Cairo-Amman Bank

JN061741 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 5 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] Nabulus, the occupied territory — News agency reports from occupied Nabulus say the Cairo-Amman bank began operating last Monday to enable citizens in the occupied Arab territories to deal with Arab financial institutions instead of the Israeli ones. This will help strengthen their financial situation and alleviate their suffering in doing business with Israeli banks.

Citing a spokeswoman of the bank in Nabulus, REUTER says that the bank, which adheres to the Jordanian Central Bank's laws, is operating normally without any obstacles and the Arab citizens have begun doing business with it.

It is worth mentioning that the Israeli occupation authorities closed this branch and other branches of Arab banks immediately following the occupation, thus preventing the Arab citizens from having an Arab financial body to deal with. However, Jordan made intensive international contacts to bring pressure on Israel to reopen the Cairo-Amman bank branch.

Al-Rifa'i Orders 'Immediate' Funds for West Bank

JN061919 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i has ordered the immediate allocation of 4.8 million dinars for urgent projects in the occupied territory and urgent humanitaian endeavors as well as areas related to services, charity organizations, village councils, and schools. It will include a number of villages and towns in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. These allocations are in addition to those for projects within the 5-year plan to develop the occupied territory.

The prime minister's decision was revealed during a meeting in the Planning Ministry under 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali, deputy prime minister and minister of state for prime ministry affairs, which was attended by the ministers of state for parliamentary affairs, occupied territories affairs, and planning, as well as West Bank House of Representative members.

The above projects had been on the agenda of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee whose budget was unable to accomodate them.

Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dudin will discuss this decision in detail in the program "With Our People in the Occupied Territory" which will be broadcast after our newscast tomorrow, Friday.

Release of French Hostages Reportedly Delayed
NC070558 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0528 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] French television has reported that the release of two French hostages in Lebanon has floundered due to differences between Syria and Iran. The hostages were to be released in Damascus yesterday morning.

According to an AFP report from Al-Biqa', Syrian troops have tightened their noose around the Al-Biqa' plain and restricted the movements of pro-Iran elements in the area. Iranian revolution guards have also disappeared from public places in Ba'labakk, the agency report added.

Karami Comments on Meeting With Sham'un
NC061309 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0945 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Statement by Prime Minister Rashid Karami, followed by remarks in response to questions by unidentified correspondents, after his meeting with former president Camille Sham'un in Beirut on 6 November — recorded]

[Text] [Karami] Former president Camille Sham'un and I have held a meeting at which Minister Joseph al-Hashim was also present. We reviewed the various economic, security, political, and social aspects of the situation. Our views were identical on the need to continue the dialogue, because we are all in agreement that without dialogue among the Lebanese we cannot achieve the projected reforms that are necessary if we are to establish the unity of the Lebanese and Lebanon's sovereignty.

Therefore, we are waiting for the recovery of Minister 'Abdallah al-Rasi from his recent operation. Until then, we have agreed to form a committee of specialists made up of Habib Abu Saqr, George Kutiya, Khalil Abu Hamad, Husayn Kan'an, Hisham al-Bisat, and Anwar al-Khalil. This committee will conduct an in-depth study of the economic and financial situation and report back on their proposals. Once we have their findings, we will take all the necessary measures to put their suggestions into effect. Thank you.

[Correspondent] [question indistinct]

[Karami] I have told you that the date is contingent upon the recovery of Dr 'Abdallah al-Rasi, who underwent surgery yesterday.

[Correspondent] Was any specific timetable mentioned?

[Karami] We discussed all topics. We agreed that the dialogue must continue so we can achieve the desired goal; namely, putting Lebanon on the road to salvation.

[Correspondent] [question indistinct]

[Karami] There is no doubt that this is part of the objective. We are determined to stress how essential it is to take all steps to curb the dizzying rise in foreign exchange rates, as this would help control the high cost of living.

[Correspondent] Your excellency, have all obstacles on the road to dialogue been eliminated?

[Karami] We cannot say that they have all been eliminated; if that were the case, there would be no need for a dialogue.

Sham'un, Al-Hashim on Meeting
NC061417 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1015 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Excerpts] The tripartite meeting between former president Camille Sham'un, Prime Minister Rashid Karami, and Joseph al-Hashim, minister of posts and telecommunications and of public health and social affairs, ended with an agreement to form a committee of specialists to study the economic and financial situation and submit appropriate proposals. They also agreed on the need to resume the dialogue. [passage omitted]

Asked about his conditions for resuming the dialogue, former president Sham'un said: We will talk about that when the time comes.

Minister al-Hashim stressed that any measures that are taken must be agreed to by the Council of Ministers. He said he expects ongoing consultations to lead to a meeting of the Council of Ministers to study ways of dealing with existing problems. He said that there is a new plan in this regard. [passage omitted]

Part of former president Camille Sham'un's statement follows:

[Begin recording] [Sham'un] We have appointed a special committee to study financial and economic issues and the problems pertaining to living conditions. We are impatient for the committee to submit its report so that we may deal with this matter [words indistinct].

[Correspondent] Mr Former President, how do you explain the sometimes unjustifiable rise in the dollar exchange rate?

[Sham'un] When it is unjustifiable, this is because of illegal speculations. [end recording]

Minister al-Hashim stressed that any measures to be adopted must be approved by the Council of Ministers. He said:

[Begin recording] [Al-Hashim] The heated exchange between Prime Minister Karami and former President Sham'un in the Chamber of Deputies during the election of Speaker al-Husayni was actually a positive phenomenon rather than a negative one, since it proceeded from the Chamber of Deputies itself and from the concept of the democratic and parliamentary process. Negativism is manifested by actions, not by political and media arguments such as the one between Prime Minister Karami and former president Sham'un. This is particularly so if negative actions are part of the legitimate process. In this case, the danger of negativism is increased and has a greater impact. The two men are both statesmen and each speaks from a position of respon-

sibility. In view of Lebanon's bitter situation, each of them has a sincere desire for practical cooperation and positive discussion. This is bound to have a good effect on all political, security, and economic matters.

[Correspondent] Did you detect any indication at today's meeting that exceptional measures will be taken to deal with the present exceptional situation?

[Al-Hashim] What exceptional measures? Let us be frank. Any measures, exceptional or otherwise, must be approved by the Council of Ministers. Only the Council of Ministers can take measures. [end recording]

Concerning the relationship between Presidents al-Jumayyil and Al-Asad, Al-Hashim said: Good offices are being used in this respect, and excellent progress has been made. However, the latest developments have compelled those exercising these good offices to pay attention to more serious issues. The Syrians are likewise occupied with matters that might have regional repercussions, he said.

Amal Leaders Meet, Issue Statement

NC062020 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Excerpts] The Amal Movement's Political Bureau and Executive Committee met in a joint session today under the chairmanship of Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs. The meeting's participants discussed the camps war and the situation in the south.

A statement issued afterward affirmed that 'Arafat's effort to disrupt matters in the camps was designed to divert attention from events in the south. It also sought to hide the most serious problem, which has sparked off the continuing flare-ups — the question of the Palestinians use of weapons to dominate the nationalist areas through various means, and 'Arafat's bid to use Lebanon, and the south in particular, to bring himself and his capitulatory policy out of their Arab and Palestinian isolation. He would involve the Palestinian people in peripheral battles against the nationalists and Arabs, and against all who reject his formula of surrender. [passage omitted]

The Amal Movement's statement stressed that the problem lies in 'Arafat's decision to arrogate nationalist decisionmaking, and emphasized that Amal's actions are within the bounds of legitimate self-defense. It urged all nationalists and honest individuals to make an effective contribution to freeing the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples from the clutches of 'Arafat's plot.

The movement repeated its call to the Palestinian National Salvation Front to escape from 'Arafat's trap and assume the responsibilities dictated by the gravity of the situation.

Amal described the meeting in Bucharest between delegations from Israel and the PLO as a serious indication of a national and pan-Arab deterioration and deviation by the advocates of submission and surrender to Israeli aggression and power. It restated its determination to resist the occupation as its own response to this trend.

In addition, the declaration voiced the movement's commitment to and support for the government dialogue and its readiness to work to ensure its success in bringing about national reconciliation. However, it saw nothing in the positions held by Sham'un and the Lebanese Forces that augured well for the final outcome of the dialogue. Amal viewed the attempts to reshape and revive the Lebanese Front as a political cover for a policy of partition and segregation that could lead the country to catastrophe.

The Amal Movement's Political Bureau condemned the joint American-British offensive against Syria and the threats of military action on the pretext of fighting terrorism. On the basis of its strategic alliance with Syria, and its loyalty to national, pan-Arab, and Islamic stands against Israel's expansion, aggression, occupation of Arab land and denial of the Palestinian people's national rights, Amal expresses solidarity with fraternal Syria in facing this rabid campaign. It appeals to all Arab and Islamic forces to organize their opposition to U.S.-Israeli aggression.

In this context, the Political Bureau notes that American terrorism has not and will not subdue this region and its people. The Arab and Islamic liberation movement will not submit to Israel's extortionist demands, and will never abandon its legitimate struggle to overcome aggression, its tools, and its results.

Amal also welcomed French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac's views on a solution for Lebanon. His recent statements reflected France's deep understanding of conditions in Lebanon and of ways to reach a national settlement.

Soviet Embassy Comes Under Fire 6 Nov

NC061503 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1445 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] The area around the Soviet Embassy in Al-Mazra'ah is extremely tense, and progressive Socialist Party gunmen deployed there after the embassy came under machine gun fire from a passing car.

Meanwhile, at 1600 today, four gunmen in a white Volvo kidnapped two members of the Amal Movement who were driving a military jeep along the Qasqas-al-Barbir Road.

Al-Asad Cables Soviet Leaders on GOSR Anniversary

JN061333 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1215 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad has sent a cable of congratulations to Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR]. The following is the text of the cable:

On the 69th anniversary of the GOSR, it gives me pleasure to send to you and to the friendly Soviet people sincerest congratulations in the name of the Syrian Arab people, in my own name, and in the name of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party leadership.

The GOSR was a great event in the history of the Soviet Union and the beginning of great victories and achievements. Moreover, the GOSR has always been an asset and a source of assistance to the peoples of the world who struggle for freedom, independence, justice, and peace.

The current relations between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Soviet Union have proved to be beneficial to both peoples and in the interest of struggle for peace and justice in the Middle East and the world. These relations have also proved that the Soviet Union is a sincere and reliable friend.

I take this oppotunity to reiterate my confidence that relations between our two countries which were entrenched by the Syrian-Soviet Friendship and Cooperation Treaty will be further strengthened and promoted on the basis of the principles of this treaty.

Please accept my good wishes for your happiness and good health and for further progress, achievements, and victories for the Soviet people.

Al-Asad Receives Jordanian Prime Minister

JN061238 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1215 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i at 1230 today. Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm attended the meeting.

Al-Rifa'i Meets Officials

JN061253 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1215 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i arrived in Damascus from Amman today. He was received at Damascus International Airport by Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm. [passage omitted]

After a brief meeting at the Al-Rawdah Palace between the prime ministers of fraternal Syria and Jordan that was attended by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and Jordanian Ambassador in Damascus 'Ali Khurays, Al-Kasm and Al-Rifa'i held a meeting at the Prime Ministry. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. They discussed the latest political developments in the area, bilateral relations, and issues of mutual interest.

Al-Rifa'i Departs 6 Nov

JN061713 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1700 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus, 6 Nov (SANA) — Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i left Damascus this evening following a brief visit.He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, deputy prime minister for services affairs, a number of ministers, and the Jordanian ambassador in Damascus as well as embassy staff.

Al-Kasm on Cooperation With France on Hostages

LD062333 Paris International Service in French
2030 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Regarding the French hostages, as well as the fight against terrorism, there is another item to add to the file: The position of the Syrian prime minister. 'Abd al-Kasm has just given an exclusive interview in Damascus to our correspondent in the region, (Dominique Roques). He says his country wants to cooperate with France and condemns hostage-taking of whatever kind. Here is the Syrian prime minister in an interview with RFI:

[Begin recording] [Al-Kasm in French] We are certain that these acts do not not serve (?understanding) and the Palestinian cause. We have tried and we will continue to do all we can to free those hostages who are in Lebanon or elsewhere.

[Roques] There is a lot of information saying that Syria is going to try and obtain the release of the hostages before 10 November; in other words, before the next meeting of the member-states of the European Community, a meeting during which these countries will decide what attitude to adopt toward Syria.

[Al-Kasm] The meeting will take place on 10 or 25 November or it won't take place at all. We will go on opposing these acts against innocent people and against civilians. Coordination is part of our policy, and I have just talked about this — it is to (?help) all these men, all these women who are being held hostage. We are thinking of carrying out this cooperation not only with France, but with any country that is trying truly and seriously to cooperate honestly with us. Do you think it is in the interest of the hostages to talk [words indistinct] about everything that we are preparing? No, I don't think so. The main thing is to be able to free all these hostages. [end recording]

We are satisfied that France has an independent and objective position, the Syrian prime minister also said, referring to the analyses that are being made in Paris about responsibility for the recent wave of bombings.

'Hostile Campaign Backfired' Due to Arab Support
JN061439 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] The honorable nationalist stand that the Arab masses and popular and progressive forces have taken in support and appreciation of the Syrian response to the Zionist-oriented hostile U.S.-British campaign — a stand to which the world forces of peace and freedom have contributed — again proves that our Arab masses are ever ready to offer sacrifices, that these masses do not remain silent to hostile provocations, injustice, or encroachments on their dignity, sanctities, or status. With pan-Arab sincerity, our Arab masses expressed their absolute rejection of any imperialist attempt to harm the forces of liberation and tarnish the image of the pan-Arab struggle and the Arab sacrifices in the arena of the Arab-Zionist battle. [passage omitted]

In view of this mass upsurge, the successive reactions, and the popular wrath against the hostile British step, the British Government is unable to realize its intentions to drag other European states into the imperialist British-Israeli plot. The British decision is now an abominable, cheap one in the eyes of the struggling peoples. All the lies and stupidities uttered by the British Government have now turned into Zionist cries, firmly and proudly defeated by our masses. Imperialism and Zionism wanted the British decision to be a means of pressure, of imposing a suspect solution, or opening a door that is closed to liquidationist solutions. But the hostile campaign backfired. Despite all their efforts, the line of Arab liberation and steadfastness was consolidated, the people's will became more cohesive, and the Arab cause attracted more honest friends and noble people in the world. The hostile imperialist-Zionist flareup was met with a large-scale flareup of consternation and strong sentiments of solidarity with Syria and the Arab nation. The events of the past days have proved that our nation is stronger than its enemies try to imagine and that the forces of Arab steadfastness and liberation are determined to wage every battle for just peace and liberation, will not retreat or be lenient in any battle, and will determinedly continue to offer sacrifices until the Arab will and cause triumph. [passage omitted]

AL-THAWRAH Hails USSR Relations, Cooperation
JN070740 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 7 Nov 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Strategic Importance of Syrian-USSR Relations," the newspaper *Al-Thawrah* says: Day after day the development of events in the region confirms the importance of Syrian-USSR relations and their firm, effective role in confronting the Zionist-imperialist schemes to which the Arab nation is being subjected. On the basis of these relations, Syria is strongly and courageously confronting the conspiratorial campaigns led by colonialist, imperialist, and Zionist forces. Also on the basis of these relations, Syria is playing a central role in the Middle East in defense of the rights of the entire Arab nation.

The paper adds: The Syrian-USSR Friendship and Cooperation Treaty laid down solid bases for the establishment of bilateral relations of mutual interests and benefits. While today emphasis is placed on the importance of these relations and their effective role in deepening and bolstering Syrian-USSR cooperation in all fields, there is an urgent need to stress that the USSR is a faithful, reliable friend of Syria and also of all Third World countries. The October Socialist Revolution has turned into an actual supporter of national liberation movements and of peoples struggling for their freedom and independence throughout the world. Hence, Syria is determined to deepen relations of friendship and cooperation with the USSR and with all socialist countries. For Syria, these relations constitute a great moral and political strength enabling it to face the pressure campaigns and the Zionist, imperialist, and colonialist conspiracies. These relations also enable Syria to intensify the nationalist and pan-Arab means of struggle to liberate the occupied Arab land, regain the usurped Palestinian people's rights, and topple colonialist plans to impose hegemony on the Arab region and distort the image of the Arab struggle in the international arena.

Shamir: No Comment on Contacts With Iran

TA070851 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0600 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir last night refused to either deny or confirm reports about Israeli-U.S. cooperation in establishing contact with Iran in a bid to secure the release of the hostages in Beirut. He said there usually is cooperation with the United States. Referring to another topic, the prime minister said he has no details whatsoever about the appointments in the Shikun Upituah building company, but emphasized that he favors political appointments in government offices. The prime minister was talking to our correspondent Ilan Ben-Dor.

[Begin recording] [Ben-Dor] Reports quoting foreign sources were published today [6 November], according to which Israel had actually done a service for the United States in establishing contacts with Iran regarding the release of the hostages. What is your reaction to these reports?

[Shamir] I cannot say anything about it. I know that there usually is cooperation between Israel and the United States. I cannot say whether there was cooperation on this particular issue. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Danish Paper Cited on Arms 'Conveyed' to Iran

TA070940 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 7 Nov 86 p 3

[Excerpt] Copenhagen — The liberal paper *Politicken*, published in Copanhagen, yesterday claimed that a Danish freighter secretly conveyed weapons from Israel to Iran.

During October the *Morsoe*, a boat belonging to the J. Poulsen shipping firm in Korsor, secretly and under cover of darkness loaded 26 crates of weapons and ammunition in the port of Elat and set sail for the Iranian port of Bandar 'Abbas. A member of the crew said that "before reaching Elat, the boat's name was changed to *Solar* at the request of the Israelis." According to him, this was intended to prevent anyone from learning that the boat had visited Israel.

The *Morsoe* arrived at Bandar 'Abbas on 21 October, after its original name had been rewritten on its sides. [passage omitted]

Ministry Denies Shipments

TA071013 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 7 Nov 86 p 4

[Report by Refa'el Mann]

[Text] Israel is denying any involvement in the transfer of military equipment and spare parts to Iran. The foreign minister's office termed reports on this issue "journalistic speculations."

Leftist, PLO Delegations Meet in Romania

TA062016 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] The 2-hour meeting between the PLO delegation and a delegation of Israeli leftists ended in Romania. The two parties reportedly sat opposite each other and the participants apparently exchanged words directly from time to time. After the meeting, the PLO members distributed a declaration typed on official letterhead, but contrary to the Israeli side's expectations, it carried no dramatic proclamation, as was originally promised.

Our correspondent Dan Raviv reports that the PLO's written declaration expressed no revocation of the organization's official statements, and it included a call for a peaceful solution within the framework of an international conference with the participation of the Soviet Union, the United States, and all the parties involved in the conflict, including the PLO.

The Israeli delegation expressed the hope that similar dialogues will be held in the future, too, and a letter sent by a bereaved parent — Ya'aqov Guterman — was read. The letter calls for an end to terrorism by all sides.

Our correspondent reports that the PLO delegation was headed by Brigadier 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, who came from Jordan, and it also included a Palestinian priest called 'Iyad; Raymonda al-Tawil; and 'Imad Shakur, who spoke Hebrew and expressed hope for peace for the Palestinians and the Israelis.

The heads of the Israeli delegation were unable to tell our correspondent precisely what time they are scheduled to return to Israel tomorrow.

'Threats' Curtail Meeting

TA070806 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 7 Nov 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] Constanza, Romania — Israeli peace activists and PLO representatives yesterday cut short their meeting because of death threats from Arab extremists, Israeli participants said. [passage omitted]

Explaining the break-up, conference participants said the PLO representatives had received death threats from Arab terrorits.

"They (Palestinians) have been under pressure and life threats and it was their decision to cut this meeting short," said Peretz Qidron, a member of the Israeli delegation.

Qidron said he was disappointed, as his 29-member delegation had hoped the meeting would last its scheduled two days, but said he believed the event had not been in vain.

Qidron said only 15 Palestinians, instead of the intended 31, showed up for the meeting. The two sides planned to leave today.

Attorney-General Yosef Harish said in Jerusalem last night that he does not yet know whether members of the Israeli delegation

to Romania committed a crime, nor does he intend to order the police [to]investigate the matter.

Harish told *The Jerusalem Post* last night that the police will initiate an investigation "if it has reasonable cause" to believe that the law against meeting with terrorist groups has been violated.

Memorandum Signed With U.S. on Labor Cooperation

TA062020 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Israel and the United States tonight signed a memorandum of understanding in Jerusalem and Washington to promote cooperation in the field of labor. The program calls for exploring solutions to problems of mutual concern, exchanges of delegations and information, organization of conferences, and development of joint projects and research on a wide range of labor topics.

Shamir Praises Mubarak Dedication to Peace

TA061951 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir this evening lavished praise on President Mubarak. Addressing a delegation of Reformed Jews at the Knesset, Shamir said that President Mubarak will promote Israeli-Egyptian relations to prove to other Arab countries that they would benefit from joining the peace agreement with Israel. Our correspondent Yoram Ronen points out that the prime minister wanted to add that the rotation will not affect the friendly ties with the Egyptian president. Mr Shamir expects the contacts with Mubarak to continue in the same manner they had under Shim'on Peres as premier.

Egypt's Ambassador on Expulsions of Palestinians

TA062048 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1705 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Egyptian Ambassador to Israel Muhammad Basyuni was the guest of the Druze community in the Galilee today. During a visit to the village of Julis, the Egyptian ambassador was asked about the fate of the two Israeli seamen who are still held in Egypt. He was also asked if his country intended to intervene in the matter of the expulsion of the *Al-Sha'b* editor. On this subject, here is a report by Yo'el Dar.

[Begin recording] [Dar] The decision by the IDF authorities to expel the *Al-Sha'b* editor is unacceptable to the Egyptians. This was stated indirectly today by the Egyptian ambassador to Israel during a luncheon given in his honor by Shaykh Kamal Tarif in his village, Julis, in the western Galilee. [passage omitted]

In principle, the ambassador said, Egypt opposes the explusion of the inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza from their land because it considers this a blatant violation of the law. The Egyptian ambassador was not willing to add anything to this short statement.

On another subject, we asked when the Egyptian authorities will permit the two Israeli seamen to return to their homes following their acquittal by an Egyptian court of the charges of purchasing drugs from an undercover agent.

[Basyuni — in English] They are now under the trial; and as soon as they are not accused, I am sure they will be released.

[Dar] The Egyptian ambassador answered that Egypt is a country of law. The legal procedures against the two Israeli seamen have not yet ended. As a result, they will be allowed to leave Egypt only when it is proven beyond the shadow of a doubt that the charges against them are baseless. This is the Egyptian ambassador's reply, but it is doubtful whether this is of any consolation to the family members of the seamen. [end recording]

Military Court Rejects AL-SHA'B Editor's Appeal

TA070532 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Excerpt] In Nabulus, the military council has turned down an appeal by East Jerusalem journalist Akram Haniyah and recommended that the expulsion order against him be carried out. The council decided to take no steps to execute the order until Haniyah has had the chance to appeal to the High Court of Justice. [passage omitted]

Herut's Levi Camp Attacks Shamir Camp

TA062038 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] David Levi's camp in Herut has again launched an attack on Yitzhaq Shamir and his camp. Our party affairs correspondent Razi Barqay reports that the leaders in Mr Levi's camp maintain that Mr Shamir has already been given a long enough grace period before summoning the party convention plenum. Since they claim Mr Shamir has failed to reach a prior agreement on the division of posts in the Herut Movement, the leaders of David Levi's camp are demanding that the convention be held forthwith and that the deputies be authorized to decide on the job distribution. Minister David Levi has told his associates that he agrees with them, but is seeking another few days' postponement so that he can discuss the matter with Herut Movement leaders.

W. Bank Civil Administration Releases Annual Report

TA061001 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
6 Nov 86 p 4

[Report by Elain Ruth Fletcher]

[Text] The head of the West Bank Civil Administration yesterday denied that there is any direct Jordanian-Israeli cooperation in the development, education and health programmes supervised by Israeli authorities.

Aluf Mishne (Colonel) Efrayim Sene said, however, that local West Bank leaders are free to work through Jordanian and Israeli

channels simultaneously — receiving funds from Amman and approval from the Civil Administration for programmes or services.

"If organizations, corporations, municipalities or welfare organizations go to Jordan and bring back money to carry on constructive projects, we will not object," Sene said.

"But the residents need our approval for plans like irrigation, schools, hospitals.... Jordan and Israel are two completely different channels without any cooperation between them."

Sene made his comments at a Nabulus press conference at which the Civil Administration released its annual report. The report stated that the area had suffered a 4 per cent decline in its "Gross National Product," and an 8 per cent decline in agricultural income during fiscal 1985-1986, which ended April 1.

Sene blamed the declines on the slower Persian Gulf State, Jordanian and Israeli economies, poor weather for agriculture and a decline in West Bank tourism due to fears of terrorism.

On the brighter side, Sene said unemployment had remained at a relatively low 3 to 4 per cent and total cultivated land increased by 4.4 per cent. Income from industry increased by 9 per cent.

He also said that the success rate in matriculation exams had jumped from an all-time low of 54 per cent in 1984 to a new high of 68 per cent in the most recent 1986 figures.

The Civil Administration spokesman attributed the higher success rate — which is now better than Jordan's — to the virtual end of closures of secondary schools for security-related disturbances. She said that 20 to 30 schools were closed temporarily every year before the authorities launched an intensive campaign to convince school administrators and teachers to dissuade demonstrations and other disturbances.

Sene also said that the number of people under administration detention is 20 to 30 per cent lower than a year ago, despite a recent rash of six-month detentions.

The annual report notes that 90 cases were submitted to the supreme Court last year on primarily security-related issues, as compared to 59 a year before. Authorities say the figure reflects West Bank residents' increased use of the Supreme Court as an appeal option in cases of deportation, home demolition and imprisonment.

Sene also said that there had been a 250 per cent increase in the number of complaints brought before the criminal court system on the West Bank, reflecting what he said was a new show of faith in the overhauled system.

Sene added that municipal budgets increased by 110 per cent. But that rise was due to increased tax collection — while the Israeli government contribution to local budgets actually decreased.

Sources Deny Plan to Resettle Arab Refugees

TA061157 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Sources in Prime Minister Shamir's office have denied a report of a plan to resettle the Palestinian refugees in new towns in Israel and the surrounding Arab countries. The sources told our reporter Steve Weizman there was a proposal of this kind, but it was submitted by a private individual and was one of many which the Prime Minister's office receives. The original report said the office itself had set up a committee which made the recommendation to establish so-called Hong Kong towns based on high technology and free trade for the refugees.

ALGERIA

EL MOUDJAHID Backs Syria Against UK 'Campaign'

PM061352 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 28 Oct 86 p 1

["A.H." commentary: "Anti-Syrian Crusade"]

[Text] The struggle against terrorism in West Europe is definitely prompting some dangerous aberrations, to the extent of threatening the Arab countries, especially Syria, the target of a campaign similar to a declaration of war. But are they in fact aberrations? Are they not rather one aspect of a planned world-wide action designed to crush resistance to the Camp David process, since this resistance is now essentially embodied in the Near East by Syria and the Palestinian resistance.

We have seen how the West reported the fedayeen's bold operation in the heart of Jerusalem and through what devious means Syria's supposed guilt was established in London. Everything about Britain's action since the start of the Hindawi trial carries the stamp of a synchronized operation with carefully measured stages. Indeed, some initiatives are too close together and above all reflect too glaringly their common authorship for conclusions not to be drawn. This is not the first time that Syria has been threatened with reprisals and other military actions. At the time of the attack on Libya in April the Pentagon strategists unequivocally indicated their next target — Damascus.

Nor is this the first time that London has unconditionally espoused Washington's ideas, whether on intervening in the Near East under cover of facilities granted to the U.S. Army or on delaying as long as possible the implementation of sanctions against the country of apartheid.

Is it believed in London and elsewhere that the Arab world is too weakened by its divisions to respond effectively in the event of an attack on one of its members, in this case Syria? It is quite possible that all this commotion concerning Syria is merely a way of testing Arab intentions. Be that as it may, there has been no lack of expressions of support for Damascus over this campaign unleashed by London.

For its part, Algeria has expressed its complete solidarity with Syria, at present the object "of a campaign of pressures and humiliation" within the context of "a more wide-ranging operation directed against the Arab nation as a whole, designed to force it to abdicate its proper rights and to make concessions that it refuses to make," as the Foreign Ministry spokesman has very rightly stated.

LIBYA

JANA Cites Al-Qadhdhafi Interview With Irish TV

LD071104 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0955 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Nov (JANA) — The Irish television network has held an interview wth the brother leader of the revolution in which he talked about a host of Arab and international issues.

At the beginning of the interview, the brother leader pointed out that Libya was a politically, economically, and socially colonized country before the revolution and was doomed to backwardness and dependence on colonialism. It was dominated by families and tribes loyal to colonialism, and this accelerated the emergence of the revolution. The revolution was the process of liberating a part of this world, namely Libya, to make progress, destroy backwardness, and enable the people to rule themselves instead of being ruled by families. He explained that the world as a whole is considered occupied and the peoples colonized because they are ruled by governments, parties, classes and forces of exploitation, and, therefore, they must be liberated through a world people's revolution and the establishment of a jamahiri system. This is the stage of the Green Book. Therefore, progress must continue and a solution to human problems must be found, because man's needs have not been met and pressures have not been lifted from him, and because freedom has not scored the final victory.

He said this is why the Third Universal Theory came about: to achieve these things where previous attempts failed, because the Third Universal Theory is the theory of liberating needs, the theory of satisfying needs, and the people's history that will replace the government theory. Therefore, green theories must triumph and the Green Book and its explanations must spread to create a cultural revolution and build a revolutionary movement; namely, the movement of revolutionary committees whose task would be to mobilize the masses and carry out people's revolution so people's authority would be confirmed.

The brother leader explained that the British presence in Ireland is a colonial presence and that there are geographic, linguistic, and ethnic differences between them. He said that we support the Irish cause, and if I were the president of southern Ireland I would have considered my country's independence incomplete and partially colonized, and I would take part in fighting for the liberation of the northern part of the island.

He added that the issue of Northern Ireland is a liberation and just issue, and I consider the British presence a colonialist one. The Irish youth in the Irish island as a whole must take part in the liberating of the northern part of the island, and all the Irish must support their cause because this is their decision. The Irish must express themselves without deputization, because deputization means representation, and representation means deception.

The leader of the revolution pointed out that the entire world condemned Reagan and Thatcher, considering them warmongers and child-killers who ought to be put on trial.

He said the United States is a mad member of the international community and possesses a devastating power. Hence a deterrent must be found, which can take numerous forms: It might take the form of an alliance with a power that is counter to the United States. It might take the form of a world front to be created of all peoples to put an end to this lunacy. Or it could take the form of a world army, an invisible army that would fight the United States everywhere. If the United States practices aggression, then we must face it in the same manner.

The brother leader of the re[ed] [i]lsion of the agents of imperialism [f]r[o]aligned Movement: countries such [Ivo]ry Coast, some of the Latin America[n] [st]ries of the Arab countries that are ager[s] [im]perialism and that are puppets in [Am]ericanism.

Asked how Arab unity coul[d] [th]e leader of the revolution affirmed that [Ar]ab unity can be made through the mas[s] [go]vernments. Henceforth, we will begin se[t]tion of the Arab nation. Libya is on t[he] [pa]sses. We believe this to be a legitima[te] [th]e what the peoples want.

The brother leader of the re[ne]wal of relations with Syria by t[he] U.S. carrier is only an imperialist racist role [a]nd that will lead to the destruction of Vast[a]tion of the aircraft carrier, which s[tr]ikes Syria. This is an unjust stance, as is th[at] [sh]own which is not based on any evidence. [Th]e of Ireland, will help to bolster its relat[io]n[s] [wi]th the Arab world, and will turn it into a frien[d] [du]ring a new era of cooperation with it.

The brother leader of the [Ja]mahiri tendency must be encourage[d] as a progressive tendency, although [so]me states it to be against it.

The brother leader asked: [W]hy [do] states oppose the jamahiri system in Liby[a] [e]ven before the occupation? The jamahiri[ya] is a new world phenomenon, but it is not d[ou]bt that eternal peace is bound to come once the [ja]mahiri [is] established in the world, when only th[e] [pe]ople governments and parties and parlia[me]nts [e]xist, when there will be no classes any longer, because the peoples do not hate each ot[her].

Al-Turayki Begins Tour Ca[na]da

LD061632 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] New York, Al Hartha[d] [Ag]ency — Dr. 'Ali 'abd al-Salam al-Tura[yki] [th]e representative of Great Al-Jamahiriyah at U[N] [pr]esented his credentials as Great Al-Jamahiriyah envoy.

He held series of meetings in [Ot]tawa [wi]th Canadian governor-general. The latter [em]phasized notion of the bilateral relations.

In a press conference, Dr. al-Turayki [st]ressed promotion of relations with Canada based on [mu]tual respect.

He has explained the nature of [the] media campaign pointing out the polic[y] [of] Jamahiriyah.

He also attended a meeting of establishing a Canadian-Libyan Friendship Society attended by large number of senators, members of parliament and university dons, men of letters, apart from a number of Canadian citizens who are interested in the Canadian-Libyan relations.

Dr. al-Turayki in a lecture he delivered in U.S. Fordham University has pointed out the active role played by Great Al-Jamahiriyah in the Arab, Islamic, African and non-aligned world.

Stressing the role of Great Al-Jamahiriyah on the south-to-south dialogue in supporting African countries and liberation movement in the African Continent. [sentence as received]

He says that our country is making every endeavour to achieve Arab unity, pointing out that the Mediterranean Sea region should be a place without foreign military fleets. He has emphasized the security of Europe is inseparable from that of this region.

He also asserts the active role at U.N. and that our country is member of the committee for the liquidation of colonialism in O.A.U.

He stresses that our country is against the so-called veto at the U.N. Security Council, pointing out that it is time to modify U.N Charter.

He concludes by enumerating the massive and civilized achievements accomplished by the Great Al-Fatih Revolution.

SUDAN

Minister on Garang Movement, Relief Efforts

JN061937 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Nov (SUNA) — In a press statement today, Presidential Affairs Minister Salah 'Abd al-Salam announced that the government has abandoned negotiating with Garang after the downing of the plane, which proved the Garang movement's lack of credibility. However, the government does not prevent any party from negotiating with him, the minister added.

The minister voiced optimism that the Garang movement will collapse, especially since it has begun to avoid any clashes with the Armed Forces and begun instead to attack citizens in peaceful areas away from areas of military operations. He explained that the scarcity of relief supplies has created divisions in the Garang movement.

The minister said the government welcomes any effort that would contribute to stopping bloodshed in the south so the government will be able to continue the program its has drawn up for the south. He also announced that the government has set up collective camps for those who left the southern region because of the security situation. He said that the relief agency is exerting great efforts in cooperation with the relevant authorities to secure relief supplies and security for these camps, which are expected to house thousands of evacuees.

Finance Minister Meets World Bank Delegation

JN062025 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1723 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Nov (SUNA) — Finance Minister Dr Bashir 'Umar met this morning with a World Bank delegation currently visiting the country. Discussions dealt with the features of the economic program and some of its details.

In a statement after the meeting, the minister pointed out that the delegation was reassured about the progress of work in the economic program. They expressed some reservations, which will not be an obstacle to negotiations between the two sides, he said.

The finance minister added that the objective of the World Bank delegation's visit is to get acquainted with the kind of aid Sudan needs from the World Bank. The minister explained that the aid centers on backing the 4-year program in the field of statistics, drawing up a program for food production, and achieving food security.

Al-Mirghani Invited to Islamic Summit in Kuwait

JN061544 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Nov (SUNA) — State Council Chairman Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani received a message this morning from Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, which included an invitation for Al-Mirghani to attend the fifth Islamic summit conference scheduled to be held in Kuwait in January. This came when Al-Mirghani received 'Abd al-Rahman Salim al-'Atiqi, envoy of the amir of Kuwait, and 'Adil Husayn 'Ali, from the Kuwaiti Amiri Court, who arrived in the country this morning on a 1-day visit.

Al-'Atiqi told SUNA after the meeting that they discussed Arab and Islamic issues and problems. State Council Deputy Chairman Idris al-Banna and State Council Member 'Ali Hasan Taj al-Din attended the meeting.

TUNISIA

Sfar Cited on Domestic Political Scene

PM061130 Paris LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS in French 30 Oct 86 p 16-17

[Interview with Prime Minister Rachid Sfar by Dominique Lagarde in Tunis; date not given]

[Text] *Le Quotidien*: You are often said to be obedient to the IMF. What is your opinion of that assessment?

Rachid Sfar: It is a label that has been attached to me but that I consider unjust, because the recovery plan we have presented is the result the deliberations of Tunisian officials, who know the structures of the Tunisian economy better than anyone else. It is they who drew up the plan the IMF and the World Bank subsequently adopted. We are neither the first nor the last state to have discussed a recovery plan with the IMF to secure financial support from the international bodies.

Le Quotidien: The recovery plan is based on an austerity policy and therefore implies unpopular measures. Does this not entail a danger of a social explosion similar to that of 1984?

Rachid Sfar: These stringency measures were indispensable, and without them the poorest people would suffer even more. We are trying to convince the public of this. Furthermore, we were anxious to make them endurable by means of complementary measures to benefit the most disadvantaged, particularly an increase in the minimum wage and in family allowances, as well as aid to needy families.

Le Quotidien: Was the dismantling of the Tunisian General Workers Union [UGTT] before you became prime minister not in fact a mistake, because it deprived you of a credible and representative trade union interlocutor at a time when you are implementing a difficult policy?

Rachid Sfar: No. First, in recent months we have to a large extent reestablished the UGTT. Second, former trade union members who have remained aloof from this re-establishment have refused to accept the constraints facing the country and have tried to politicize the debate. Even in your country the militant trade unionism they tried to conduct is now obsolete. In a developing country such as Tunisia, this kind of trade unionism leads the economy to ruin.

Le Quotidien: The election campaign and the years which followed were marked by an undeniable democratic opening-up. Now opposition papers have been banned and the main opposition parties are refusing to take part in the elections. How is this to be explained?

Rachid Sfar: The Destourian Socialist Party [PSD] is stronger than ever, and the opposition relinquished the battle when it saw its chances greatly diminished, though we have said constantly over the past 4 months that we guaranteed that the elections would take place legally. As for the newspapers, the period of their ban ended before the start of the election campaign, particularly in the case of the Communist Party and Social Democratic Movement papers. So they could have published during the election campaign.

Le Quotidien: The political parties' legal existence now depends on their recognition by the authorities. Are you personally in favor of a future framework law defining the conditions for parties' existence and extending the pluralism that exists at present?

Rachid Sfar: It is the excesses of the opposition that prevented such a law from materializing. Our experience of pluralism is recent and the opposition parties stood to gain from facilitating matters. But they demanded the impossible, which is what prevented the law from coming into being.

Le Quotidien: What were these impossible demands?

Rachid Sfar: I asked them to accept an initial stage in this pluralist experiment during which President Bourguiba would have stood above the parties and his decisions would have been regarded as arbitrational. But they refused. I also expected them

to support our economic program, but they did not. They were wrong.

Le Quotidien: In your opinion what place can there be within the context of Tunisia's pluralism for the Islamic current and more specifically for the Islamic Tendency Movement [MTI]? Is repression the best response? Or should it now be recognized as an ingredient of Tunisian political life?

Rachid Sfar: As far as repression is concerned, it must be recognized that in Tunisia we do not put people in prison for their opinions. We bring people to trial because they have committed, or planned to commit, crimes. Furthermore, in a country such as Tunisia, whose religion is Islam, all the parties — and first and foremost the PSD — can only be of "Islamic tendency." On the other hand, if it is a matter of recognizing a Khomeynist current, with all the violence that it entails, then I refuse.

Le Quotidien: How do you interpret this growth of political Islamism among young people, both in Tunisia and in the other Arab countries?

Rachid Sfar: There certainly is confusion among young people in all countries concerning the problems facing the world, and Tunisia's young people are no exception. If we want to combat terrorism we must analyze the fundamental problems that led some desperate people to terrorism.

Le Quotidien: You seem to link Islamism to terrorism....

Rachid Sfar: I do indeed link terrorism with a particular terrorist Islamist current, though of course not at all with the genuine Islam.

Le Quotidien: In your opinion is Tunisia's MTI part of this "terrorist Islamist" current?

Rachid Sfar: We have proof of collusion with a foreign current and even of foreign financing.

Le Quotidien: Does this evidence concern the most extremist movements such as the Islamic Liberation Party, the Islamic League, and the Jihad, whose members have been sentenced by Tunisian courts, or the "legal" MTI members as well?

Rachid Sfar: There are ties between them both. We have proof of that too.

Le Quotidien: Your predecessor once said that as Bourguiba's prime minister he had "no policy." What do you think of that claim? Can Bourguiba's prime minister have a policy?

Rachid Sfar: I am very happy to implement my president's policy.

WESTERN SAHARA

Algiers: Spokesman on Avoidance of 'War Zone'

LD062123 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] On the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the Moroccan invasion of Western Sahara, Mohamed Sidati, Politburo member and Polisario Front representative in Europe, said in a statement issued in Paris today that Western Sahara, its airspace, and its territorial waters are regarded as a war zone that should be avoided. This war, he added, is taking place between the Saharan people under the Polisario Front leadership and the Moroccan Kingdom. He added that an urgent appeal must also be addressed to the EEC so that it would take the state of war in the Saharan desert into consideration and avoid including Saharan territorial waters in any negotiations it holds with Morocco.

CAR

Foreign Minister: People Demand Bokassa's Death

AB061023 Paris AFP in English
1013 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Kinshasa, Nov 6 (AFP) — The people of the Central African Republic want the implementation of the death sentence already imposed on the former Emperor Bokassa when [he] is tried again in Bangui later this month, Central African Foreign Minister Jean Louis Psimhis said here Thursday. He added, however, that it would be up to Central African President Andre Kolingba to decide whether Bokassa should be executed.

The authorities in Bangui said Wednesday that Bokassa, who was sentenced to death in his absence in 1980 after his ousting the previous year, would go on trial again on November 26, following his unexpected return from exile in France last October 23.

Mr Psimhis, who was speaking after delivering a message here from General Kolingba to Zairian head of state Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, said the Central Africans were "losing no sleep" over Bokassa.

The former emperor had been fooled by his friends who made him believe that his return to Bangui would provoke an uprising in his favor, the foreign minister said. The opposite had happened, "and Bokassa must now be a disappointed man," he added.

Mr Psimhis said Gen Kolingba's eventual decision on the fate of the former emperor, who was sentenced to death under the intervening regime of David Dacko for murder, cannibalism, and embezzlement, could not be anticipated.

France's Aurillac Stops Over, Comments

AB061945 Bangui Domestic Service in French
1800 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] General Andre Kolingba, head of state and government of the CAR, received French Cooperation Minister Michel Aurillac for more than 1 hour this morning. The French government official is en route to Ndjamena to obtain first hand information about the situation in Chad. Because of the good relations between France and the CAR, Michel Aurillac decided to pay a flash visit to Bangui. It is worth recalling that the French cooperation minister visited our country from 15 to 18 May. At that time, Mr Aurillac examined with the CAR authorities the level of cooperation existing between the two countries. Mr Aurillac's short visit to Bangui has contributed to the strengthening of the cooperation and friendship existing between France and the CAR, as he himself told Degbea Kindia.

[Begin recording] [Kindia] Mr Minister, what is the significance of your visit to Chad, just a few days before the upcoming Franco-African summit in Lome?

[Aurillac] I am en route to Chad to meet with President Hissein Habre. As you know, very important events are currently happening in northern Chad, because there are new developments and particularly as Goukouni Oueddei's supporters have organized themselves within the FAP [People's Armed Forces], have broken away from Libya [word indistinct], and apparently wish to meet the legitimate government of Chad — there have been some contacts to that end. I am going to find out what is happening today in Chad.

Furthermore, the resumption of fighting in the north has resulted in many civilians — especially children and women — living in very difficult situations. The French government has already announced [words indistinct] the details of which will be given in Ndjamena to come to the aid of such people who have been seriously affected by the (?fighting).

[Kindia] Mr Minister, Bangui was not scheduled on your travel itinerary but you have just had an extensive round of discussions with President Andre Kolingba. What motivated this flash visit to Bangui?

[Aurillac] First, it is quite normal that one should have contacts with leaders of friendly countries in the region; and second, because on the eve of Franco-African summit, I wanted to make a general survey of events with President Andre Kolingba. I also wanted to review cooperation issues between our two countries and notably financial issues concerning the subregion, as the 1987 budget at the Ministry of Cooperation is being prepared, and since such budget will be of interest to the CAR, it is quite normal that I brief President Kolingba on what we would be able to do for your country. I also brought him the greetings of the French President and prime minister, who assured him of their total solidarity at this period in the CAR's history.

[Kindia] Precisely talking about the democratic process of the political life of the CAR, how is this process seen (?in France)?

[Aurillac] It was received quite positively and favorably. President Kolingba's statements on the occasion of the impromptu return of a prisoner [Bokassa] did not create panic. On the other hand, the success of the election rally he held showed that he was in touch with the people and that the election will take place under conditions that will be watched by the international community [words indistinct]. [end recording]

CHAD

French Cooperation Minister Visits, Meets Habre

AB061740 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1330 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] French Cooperation Minister Michel Aurillac returned to Paris yesterday evening after a brief visit to Ndjamena. During his short stay, Michel Aurillac was received by President El Hadj Hissein Habre. This visit by the French cooperation minister was within the framework of the appeal made by the Chadian government to the international community for its assistance to the victims of the Libyan aggression. Michel Aurillac disclosed that last Monday the French government decided to give assistance

to Chad and sent an emissary in the person of the cooperation minister to to hold talks with President Habre on the form of this assistance. Michel Aurillac stated that he and Habre reviewed the Chadian situation [words indistinct] and within the international framework.

An important consignment of equipment for the survivors of the Libyan massacres was handed over to Hamed Korom, secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, by the French cooperation minister. Through this gesture, France wants to assure Chad of its assistance in the face of this difficult trial and to let Chad know that this first consignment is only the beginning of more assistance to come, which will correspond to requests that will be made by the Chadian authorities.

Receiving the equipment, Hamed Korom thanked France for its assistance to the survivors and asked it to do more by helping Chad to recover the occupied portion of its tettitory.

Replying, Mr Aurillac stated that France will maintain the Epervier military operation and strengthen its support to the Chadian National Armed Forces by giving them the equipment and logistic support they require.

In reply to the statement by President Hissein Habre that the Epervier military operation was very efficient and that it could help Chad to recover its territorial integrity [words indistinct] the reaction of the French Government is to maintain and even strengthen slightly this military operation to ensure that it plays its role well. The French cooperation minister also expressed satisfaction that the situation in the northern part of the country is becoming clearer following the defections noted within the opposition as well as the courageous reaction of the people in the zone occupied by the Libyan occupation forces. [passage indistinct]

Further on Aurillac Visit

AB061140 Paris AFP in French
1007 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Ndjamena, 6 Nov (AFP) — France will maintain and even "slightly" strengthen its military presence in Chad to ensure "the mission entrusted to it," French Cooperation Minister Michel Aurillac said in a news conference in Ndjamena yesterday evening. The minister, who arrived in the Chadian capital yesterday afternoon, was received for more than 1 hour by President Hissein Habre.

President Habre has asked that French assistance to the Chadian National Armed Forces [FANT] not decrease either in quantity or quality. This is what we are doing. The rest will follow later." [no opening quote as received] "Of course," he added, "France is maintaining its military presence within the framework of Operation Epervier, which ensures air cover for the FANT on the 16th Parallel and in the south."

The minister stressed that his visit to Chad was "proof that France is not remaining neutral in this affair, but that on the contrary, it is fully committed." Chad is currently experiencing "a particularly difficult period of its history in the north of the country, which is under Libyan occupation and where former president Goukouni Oueddei's forces have risen up against the military occupation," Mr Aurillac added.

Questioned about the French response to the Chadian Government's call for aid to reestablish the country's "territorial integrity," Mr Aurillac stated: "We observe that Chad is now busy freeing itself in the northern part of its territory. The populations and a number of traditional chiefs who, perhaps, had been tempted to collaborate with the occupation forces have now risen up against them. And it is mainly this reaction by the Chadian population that makes us feel optimistic about the future, that is the liberation of this country." Discussing the situation in the north of the country, where Ndjamena accuses Libya of practicing "systematic genocide" against the Chadian population, Mr Aurillac said that there have been "brutal reactions against the civilian populations, most of whom are in a very difficult situation."

"The French Government condemns this aggression against the civilian populations and supports Chad's legitimate government in its action," said Mr Aurillac, who specified that he has assured President Habre of French assistance "in these difficult circumstances." The French minister delivered to the Chadian authorities a quantity of clothes and blankets meant for the people who fled from the north of the country for security reasons. He left Ndjamena for Paris last night.

CONGO

PANA Reports Soviet Assistance to Mineral Sector

AB070716 Dakar PANA in French
1720 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 6 Nov (ACI/PANA) — The Soviet Union has granted Congo a 2.5 billion CFA franc line of credit for the exploitation of the iron deposit at Yanga-Koubenza in the Bouenza region (southwest of Congo). This Soviet contribution to the development of Congo's mineral sector was announced today by USSR Ambassador Lobachev in a statement handed over to ACI [Congolese News Agency] on the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the great socialist October revolution. The ambassador added that three "important" agreements have been signed to this end between the two countries.

The statement also pointed out that "The USSR has granted a rescheduling of the payments for the credits used," in view of "Congo's serious financial and economic difficulties." Concerning cultural cooperation, the USSR, beginning in 1987, will take responsibility for the expenses incurred in connection with the stay of Soviet professors and doctors in Congo, the statement added. "We can note with satisfaction that our cooperation with the People's Republic of Congo is strengthening further in several other fields;" Mr Lobachev said. He recalled the signing of a cooperation program between the CPSU and the PCT [Congolese Labor Party] as well as the signing of the cultural and scientific cooperation program agreement for 1986 and 1987.

Congo and the USSR, it is recalled, are bonded by a 5-year-old friendship and cooperation treaty.

ANGOLA

Top UNITA Commander Said Killed in Car Crash

AU071131 Paris AFP in English 1121 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Lisbon, Nov 7 (AFP) - A top military commander in the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) has been killed in the south-east of the country, the rebel organization said in a statement released here on Friday.

The communique, signed by UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi, said Alberto Joaquim Chenovava had died in a car-crash in the town of Mavinga on October 10.

The UNITA-held town, in Cuando Cubango Province, has been the scene of heavy fighting between rebel forces and government troops in recent months.

Mr. Chenovava, who held the rank of brigadier-general in the rebel organization, headed UNITA's special operations group.

The statement said he had been replaced by Demostese Amos Chilingutila, who holds the same rank.

The statement gave no details on the circumstances of the incident.

MOZAMBIQUE

Chissano Speaks at Swearing-In Ceremony

MB061148 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0819 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Speech by President Joaquim Chissano at his swearing-in ceremony in Maputo — live]

[Text] Long live the Frelimo Party! [Audience: "Long live"] Long live the People's Republic of Mozambique! [Audience: "Long live"; repeated once]

Mozambican women and men: The swearing-in of the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique occurs at a particularly difficult and painful time for the Mozambican nation. From the Rovuma River to the Maputo River, our people are still mourning the loss of the beloved President Samora Moises Machel, who history will always remember as the liberator of the fatherland, the first president of independent Mozambique, founder of the Frelimo Party, and guide of the Mozambican revolution.

It was in this very room — where the memory of his vibrant and warm voice still lives — that Samora Machel was empowered on 25 June 1975 as the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. It was in this very room that we heard him solemnly swear that Samora Moises Machel would always exemplarily honor each one of his actions as head of state until the day when his tragic death took him away from our company. Our young country had the privilege of having as first president a statesman of universal dimension. His words were heard with tenderness and admiration by our people, and with attention and respect in all continents and international forums.

As the Mozambican head of state, President Samora Moises Machel was a model of dignity and character, of the Mozambican people's great virtues. The unwavering defender of our national independence and sovereignty, his actimns were decisive in the establishment and consolidation of the international prestige of the People's Republic of Mozambique. Under his leadership, within a few years of independence, we asserted ourselves as a free and sovereign nation, thus occupying by right our place in African and world political geography.

In exemplary manner, President Samora Moises Machel knew how to be the president of all Mozambicans, without tribal, regional, racial, or religious creed distinctions. Samora Moises Machel was, in his words, actions, and heart, the president of each and every citizen in this great and diversified mosaic represented by the People's Republic of Mozambique. That is why the people loved him and held him in their hearts. He intensely and fully fulfilled the oath which he once took here. He did it with all the commitment of his strong will and the vigor of his unshakable beliefs. Under his courageous command, the Mozambican people consistently defended the revolution's gains and continued to consolidate and deepen them. Under his enlightened leadership, our state was forged as a people's state to exclusively serve the people's interests. To President Samora Moises Machel, the tasks of making the constitution respected by and just for all citizens were central and permanent tasks.

To President Samora Moises Machel no injustice was too small and no instance of illegality was insignificant. President Samora Moises Machel was a head of state who always sought strength and inspiration from constant contact with the people. He was a leader who totally embodied the aspirations, expectations, and the life and culture of the people. That is why we identified with him so completely. That is why we saw in him hope for a better future and the certainty of a radiant tomorrow for our children. President Samora Moises Machel became a symbol to our people: the symbol of the fatherland, the symbol of national unity, and the symbol of hard fought freedom.

In our history, he reached the dimension of a genius whose life and work will profoundly mark future generations. At this painful time caused by his absence, we have the task of continuing his grandiose task. We have solemnly agreed to continue President Samora Moises Machel's example and make his incalculable legacy bear fruit in each of our actions as head of state, with all our strength and with the support of all Mozambicans. We will do everything to honor the oath that we have just made as well and as fully as President Samora Moises Machel did.

Mozambican women and men: During these 11 years since the proclamation of national independence, we have taken many steps to consolidate our state. The colonial state could not serve the people's objectives as determined by our constitution. That is why we built our state and institutions to implement the policy defined by the Frelimo Party.

In this regard, the criterion of practice [pratica] has allowed us to consolidate and perfect our state by responding to demands at

each stage. During these 11 years[illegible] assemblies, which are the organs of [illegible] each echelon. The essence of our democ[illegible]. The second general elections — which [illegible]on — are a decisive step in makin[illegible]blies increasingly functional, effective, [illegible]ll our people may truly exercise power [illegible]es by directing and controlling executive [illegible]ons.

During these 11 years we have bu[illegible] of a people's system of justice permei[illegible]nized participation in the exercise of just[illegible]rrect and dynamic running of the body [illegible]

The growth of our people's politica[illegible]ment of the patriotic spirit, and the co[illegible]ng of national unity are fundamental [illegible] were achieved during the national libera[illegible]ependence years. These gains have been [illegible]ended without wavering and they will be c[illegible]y are the bases for new advances. They are [illegible]These gains and advances were achieved [illegible]umely difficult conditions imposed by the [illegible]which Mozambique has been a target.

Our 11 years of independence ha[illegible]ars in which our people never experienced[illegible]ible to enjoy the deserved fruits of indepe[illegible]

Today, more than ever before, aggr[illegible]temongering and racist circles, against[illegible]sic of Mozambique is intensifying. Armed [illegible]eapon of the forces which have always opp[illegible]s free, independent, and sovereign people. I[illegible]e, the armed bandits continue the histo[illegible]rtuguese colonialism and fascism, southern [illegible]illegal regime, and the apartheid system.[illegible]rrorist manner of their action is fought by o[illegible]nned by all mankind. The armed bandits r[illegible]human methods of action and domination c[illegible]s and exploitative systems which our people [illegible]ies.

Conceived and created in southern [illegible]e[illegible]andits were initially used to destroy the s[illegible]s our country represented to the Zimbabw[illegible]n and impede the advance of the Zimbabw[illegible]s thus, armed banditry was born as a mea[illegible]onial domination and exploitation. Today, [illegible]e an integral part of the regional destabili[illegible]y the apartheid system in South Africa. A[illegible]ry the means through which the Pretoria re[illegible]grade and warmongering forces seek to mai[illegible]over the southern African countries.

This policy is characterized by di[illegible]tary aggression, territorial occupation, an[illegible]ions to guarantee permanent instability t[illegible]. The use of armed bandits against our cou[illegible]e text as Namibia's occupation by the ra[illegible]sion against the People's Republic of Ang[illegible]

The destabilization of Mozambique by South Africa aims to impede the functioning of our institutions and economy in order to obstruct the process of economic and social development, as well as destroy our state and revolution. Destabilization seeks to place in power puppets who will be apartheid's docile and servile instruments. It seeks to affect the process of building the Mozambican nation itself, in other words our national unity and territorial integrity. It seeks to overthrow our power and destroy the independence and sovereignty of the Mozambican state, as well as the model of a society we are building which is independent, nonracist, and based on equaltiy and justice.

This is the threat that our country faces. Constant terrorist action by the armed bandits is provoking the indiscriminate deaths of thousands of defenseless Mozambican citizens, men, women, and children. It destroys infrastructures, production units, transport and communication routes, schools, hospitals, and state and privately owned shops. It disorganizes economic systems by sabotaging and destroying communication routes so as to make the normal traffic of people and goods impossible, and disrupts the necessary link between cities and rural areas.

Through terrorist actions, massacres, and murders, the armed bandits — who are directed and supplied by South Africa — affect agricultural production, hinder the supply of raw materials to industries, lower the level of our exports, and delay essential development programs.

The endemic sickness and famine which have thus been provoked have killed thousands of Mozambicans, weakened men and women, and stunted our children's healthy growth. In the fields, we lack hoes, pangas, ploughs, and tractors. Many factories are paralyzed. Many basic foodstuffs are scarce. Besides destruction, rupture of economic systems, and instability among peasants, the armed bandits force us to concentrate many material and human resources in the defense of the fatherland, which we could use for economic and social development in a situation of peace.

The policy of destabilization carried out by the South African regime at the regional level is also aimed at obstructing the main projects of common development of southern Africa's independent countries. The aim of this policy is to ensure the continuation of our countries' historical dependence on the South African economy and turn them into satellite states allowing Pretoria's hegemony in the political, economic, financial, and strategic fields. Accordingly, coupled with its internal effects, the undeclared war waged by the Pretoria regime against us is aimed at rendering inoperative the railroads and roads through Mozambique which allow a natural access to the sea for the countries of the hinterland [preceding word in English].

The aggression against our country is also an undeclared war against Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, and other countries of the region. The struggle we are waging to eliminate armed banditry once and for all will also secure the future liberty, independence, and sovereignty of these people and fraternal countries. In this context, the relentless continuation of this struggle against armed banditry in our country is the most sacred and fundamental task of this phase of our history. This is a struggle that does not allow any kind of compromise. This struggle which we must continue on all fronts — political,

military, and diplomatic and the tactics and strategy of this struggle are part of the great heritage President Samora Machel left behind. They show us the path to follow at present and in the future. They are indestructible weapons which will lead us to victory. To fight and eliminate armed banditry in our country means to defend and consolidate our national independence and sovereignty. It means to safeguard our gains in order to realize our deep desire for peace and tranquility. This fight should be carried out by all of us. We must increasingly heighten our vigilance. We must always be ready to advance to another trench. Our threatened fatherland calls on us all. This is the only way to build the indispensable foundation for well-being, progress, and development.

In this struggle we are not alone. The unity achieved within the Frontline States is a guarantee that the independent countries of the region have understood the dimension of the sacrifices that are demanded of us by the war being waged against us by the warmongering and criminal forces of the apartheid regime. Also on our side is the OAU, as well as all peace, liberty, and progress-loving countries worldwide.

Mozambican women and men, the economy is another fundamental front of our struggle. We are experiencing a difficult economic situation characterized by serious shortages which profoundly affect the life of our people. The effects of aggression, terrorism, and destabilization are felt in all sectors of our society and they are a particular burden to the economic sectors. The process of economic recovery, which we had successfully started, has in the past years suffered a noticeable setback as a result of the war waged against us. Our development plans and programs had to be reorganized.

At the present moment, the central objective of the economic struggle — to which we must dedicate all our efforts, energy, and strength, and all our capacities — is the rehabilitation of our economy. This is a struggle that demands hardships from all of us. It is a struggle in which the results of our determination, courage, and hard work cannot be attained in the short term. Likewise, the struggle on this front will be a prolonged one. To rehabilitate our economy means to attend to the fundamental priorities, to concentrate on them and not deviate from them. Other equally legitimate and just aspirations can only be fulfilled and other requirements realized as a result of our determination and hard work, and a spirit of hardship. We must deal with what is essential and combine the defense requirements with the economic programs so that the economy may support the war against armed banditry and defense may create the necessary security for economic activity. This is the fundamental aspect of our war economy, which we must apply from the Rovuma River to the Maputo River.

To produce in order to overcome famine and nakedness is a demand that remains a crucial one. To achieve that we have the most important resources: land and the labor capacity of our peasants who form the vast majority of the Mozambican people. It is necessary to enhance the land by realizing its potentials and giving it to those who actually work on it. The support that the state gives to each of the sectors of agricultural production must be based on sound standards. The actions to be carried out in relation to the state, cooperative, family, and private sectors must be correctly combined so that all of them contribute toward the fulfillment of our plans, the creation of common wealth, and our development. Agricultural activities in all these sectors must be aimed at three main goals: to produce foodstuffs to overcome famine, to produce export commodities, and to produce raw materials for national industries, particularly those geared to feed and clothe the people.

The industrial units must be characterized by an increasingly higher productivity and profitability. It is necessary that these industrial units save raw materials, power, and fuel. They must preserve and maintain equipment, and ensure productive work shifts. We must not continue paying salaries to unproductive workers. This demands a twofold orientation: firstly, to ensure that only indispensable, competent, disciplined, and dedicated workers are allocated to each ministry, government department, and enterprises and secondly, surplus manpower must be allocated to productive activities, mainly in agricultural sectors. Secondly [as heard], a most strict austerity must be a hallmark of our entire society. We must correctly utilize our scarce resources. This requirement is particularly acute in relation to foreign exchange. We must save the little foreign exchange we have by utilizing it in the best possible manner and giving priority to those sectors that can make rational use of it. Only the indispensable must be imported. Austerity, a more rational and productive utilization of our resources, and the search for alternative means and economic methods demand that we continuously seek popular solutions, rely mainly on our strength, and permanently develop our capacity and intitiative. We must rigorously follow a salary policy which will reward and encourage competent workers, promote and reward dedication and professional pride, and enhance the quality of the work done. Likewise, it is indispensable to enhance our cadres and create conditions so that they may play the important role assigned to them in the economic struggle. We must enhance our skilled labor force by providing it with stability, security, and adequate reward corresponding to the quality of its work, and rationally utilize our experts.

The struggle against theft, corruption, nepotism, embezzlement, the black market, speculation, and the violation of trading ethics must be an integral and essential part of the economic battle. Each Mozambican must take part in this struggle. We are going to be implacable. The acquisition of scientific and technical knowledge and the training of skilled workers and cadres must be a dominant concern in all sectors of activity. We cannot overcome underdevelopment with ignorance. The planning, organization, and control of the implementation of plans and the continual development of the methods of planning, organization, and control are fundamental demands in the economic combat. We must dedicate great attention and effort to all those aspects.

The central guidelines for the present phase of the struggle for economic rehabilitation in the framework of a war economy have been outlined by our party under the wise leadership of Chairman Samora Moises Machel. Their fulfillment constitutes a form of following his struggle and continuing his work. In these guidelines, the enhancement of our gains in the educational, health, and housing fields is of particular importance. Schools, from primary education to university, are a decisive condition for development. At schools we prepare the basis of competence of

the worker, the expert, and the civil servant, and develop love of the fatherland and the people and the dedication to national interests. To uplift organization and discipline at our schools, to develop the quality of education, a standard of qualifications for teachers and grading of students are practical requirements in the defense and economic efforts and the process of strengthening the Mozambican nation. The expansion in the quality and efficacy of our health services, from clinics to hospitals, must be another of our great concerns. We must all defend the health sector by actively contributing to the cleanness and hygiene of our cities, towns, communal villages, and residential areas. The enhancement of the important revolutionary gains that we attained in the housing sector means to maintain houses and buildings and ensure their correct utilization and maintenance.

The Mozambican people have never allowed themselves to be intimidated by shortcomings. They have always managed to find the necessary strength and energy to overcome them. The history of our struggle shows that at the most difficult moments we knew how to redouble our efforts. We will emerge victorious in the economic battle through our effort, our intelligence, and our will to succeed.

Mozambican women, Mozambican men, the People's Republic of Mozambique will continue to apply the fundamental principles guiding its external policy since the proclamation of independence. Our state's external policy is essentially based on the fight for peace, progress, and harmonious coexistence with all states of the world. In our cooperation with all peoples and states, we shall apply the principles defined in our constitution: noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, equality, and relationships based on mutual advantage.

We are a sovereign, African, nonaligned and socialist state. We firmly defend national interests — the interests of our people. We are a sovereign state. We shall continue to develop efforts within the framework of the Frontline States for the elimination of colonialism and apartheid. We reaffirm our militant solidarity with the people of Namibia fighting for their national liberation and independence. We are with the South African people in their struggle for the elimination of apartheid.

Loyal to its peace policy, the People's Republic of Mozambique has rigorously fulfilled its international undertakings. Within the framework of the implementation of our policy of peace and good-neighborliness, we signed the Nkomati accord. This accord contains principles and norms that must govern relationships between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Republic of South Africa. They are still valid. The People's Republic of Mozambique will continue, as it has always done, to rigorously implement the spirit and letter of the terms contained in the Nkomati accord.

South Africa must stop its assistance to armed banditry and observe the norms of good-neighborliness and nonaggression as contained in the Nkomati accord.

With the fraternal people of Malawi, we want to develop friendship and cooperation — relations which have been seriously affected by support which armed bandits receive from Malawian territory.

We shall continue our commitment to the SADCC to develop regional cooperation and reduce economic dependence of our states on South Africa. Within the framework of the five Portuguese-speaking African countries, we shall further strengthen fraternal relations and cooperation with Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, and Sao Tome and Principe.

We shall continue to be loyal to the principles and objectives enshrined in the OAU Charter and its efforts to bring about unity and cooperation among all African peoples and countries for political, economic, and social progress.

The People's Republic of Mozambique supports and applies the principles enshrined in the UN Charter. We reaffirm our commitment to strengthening relations with other socialist countries to which we have been bound by deep ties of friendship, fraternity, and cooperation since the armed struggle for national liberation.

We shall continue to be loyal to the treaties of friendship and cooperation already signed with socialist countries. We shall strengthen our friendship and cooperation with Nordic countries which supported us during the struggle for national liberation and continue to render valuable contributions after national independence.

We reaffirm our desire and determination to develop cooperation with Western countries and peoples whose support and solidarity constitute an important contribution in national reconstruction.

We shall strengthen South-South cooperation in the joint fight to establish a new international economic order and overcome backwardness.

Mozambican women, Mozambican men, it is in most difficult times that the level of awareness and maturity of a people is tested. During this painful period in our history, our people have demonstrated a high spirit of patriotism and determination to overcome pain and rebuild hope. We are proud of these qualities. They constitute our best homage to our beloved president, Samora Moises Machel. They are a proof that the values for which he fought and died have become our heritage, the heritage of all Mozambicans. In grief, we are only one people without tribe, race, ethnicity, or creed. We have one single firm wish from the Rovuma River to the Maputo River to continue the struggle. We salute the Mozambican people for their total readiness, their spirit of solidarity, and their struggle. We salute the workers and peasants, all those who render service on all fronts and sectors for continuing the tasks of national reconstruction without discouragement. We salute our glorious FPLM forces for their high sense of discipline, readiness, and fighting spirit. Our Armed Forces are stalwart in the defense of our fatherland, our sovereignty, and our territorial integrity, as well as our revolution. We salute our paramilitary, police, and security forces whose action has been fundamental to ensure social order and tranquility for our citizens.

Mozambican women, Mozambican men, to transform our grief into a new force is a challenge that we have already begun to win. Recent days have shown that the Mozambican people do not accept discouragement, despair, and a spirit of defeatism. Despite immense suffering, no single Mozambican lost heart. The Mozambican people have become increasingly firm and determined in their places of struggle and fight. It is necessary to preserve and deepen this spirit. No force will divert us from our path, the path we chose out of our deepest convictions. All our gains came from this perseverance, this relentless struggle. It is paramount that we should always defend and validate these gains. It is necessary that every Mozambican must make the consolidation of national unity his own task.

Every Mozambican must be an intransigent fighter against racism, tribalism, and regionalism. Every Mozambican must be an active militant in the defense of the fatherland and the building of well-being and prosperity. No one except ourselves will defend our fatherland. No one except ourselves will bring about peace and tranquility. The building of a better future depends on the actions of every one of us. It depends on our devotion to study, work, and fight. Let us close our ranks in the defense of the fatherland, independence, and sovereignty. Let us always keep alive the heritage and example of President Samora Moises Machel. Let us pursue his work of building Mozambique and bringing about well-being and happiness.

The struggle continues! [Crowd shouts: "Continues;" repeated three times] The struggle continues! [Crowd shouts: "Continues;" repeated three times] The struggle continues! [Crowd shouts: "Continues;" repeated three times] Long live the unforgettable memory of President Samora Moises Machel! [Crowd shouts: "Long live;" repeated three times] Long live the unforgettable memory of Comrade President Samora Moises Machel! [Crowd shouts: "Long live;" repeated three times] Long live the unforgettable memory of Comrade President Eduardo Chivambo Mondlane! [Crowd shouts: "Long live;" repeated three times] Long live the unforgettable memory of Comrade President Eduardo Chivambo Mondlane! [Crowd shouts: "Long live;" repeated three times] Independence or death! [Crowd shouts: "We shall win;" repeated three times] Long live the Mozambican people united from the Rovuma River to the Maputo River! [Crowd shouts: "Long live;" repeated three times] Long live the Mozambican people united from the Rovuma River to the Maputo River! [Crowd shouts: "Long live;" repeated three times] Long live the Mozambican people united from the Rovuma River to the Maputo River! [Crowd shouts: "Long live;" repeated three times] Long live the Frelimo Party! [Crowd shouts: "Long live;" repeated three times] Long live the Frelimo Party! [Crowd shouts: "Long live;" repeated three times] Down with the enemies of Mozambican revolution! [Crowd shouts: "Down;" repeated three times] Down with armed bandits! [Crowd shouts: "Down;" repeated three times] Down with armed bandits! [Crowd shouts: "Down;" repeated three times] Down with armed bandits! [Crowd shouts: "Down;" repeated three times] Down with armed bandits! [Crowd shouts: "Down;" repeated three times] The revolution! [Crowd shouts: "Shall triumph;" repeated three times] The revolution! [Crowd shouts: "Shall triumph;" repeated three times] The revolution! [Crowd shouts: "Shall triumph;" repeated three times] Socialism! [Crowd shouts: "Shall triumph;" repeated three times] Socialism! [Crowd shouts: "Shall triumph"] Long live the solidarity among peoples of the world! [Crowd shouts: "Long live;" repeated three times] Long live the solidarity among all peoples of the world! [Crowd shouts: "Long live;" repeated three times] Long live the solidarity among all peoples of the world! [Crowd shouts: "Long live;" repeated three times] Long live the fight for world peace! [Crowd shouts: "Long live;" repeated three times] Long live the fight for world peace! [Crowd shouts: "Long live;" repeated three times] Long live the fight for economic development! [Crowd shouts: "Long live;" repeated three times] Long live the fight for economic development! [Crowd shouts: "Long live;" repeated three times] Long live international cooperation! [Crowd shouts: "Long live;" repeated three times] Long live international cooperation! [Crowd shouts: "Long live;" repeated three times] The revolution! [Crowd shouts: "Shall win;" repeated three times] The revolution! [Crowd shouts: "Shall win;" repeated three times] Socialism! [Crowd shouts: "Shall triumph;" repeated three times]. Independence or death! [Crowd shouts. "We shall win;" repeated three times] Independence or death! [Crowd shouts: "We shall win;" repeated three times] The struggle continues! [Crowd shouts: "Continues;" repeated three times] [applause]

Dos Santos Reads Chissano Swearing-In Act

MB061351 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0812 GMT 6 Nov 86

["Swearing-in Act" read by Marcelino dos Santos, secretary of the People's Assembly Standing Commission, following the taking of the oath of office by Joaquim Alberto Chissano as president of the People's Republic of Mozambique in Maputo — live]

[Text] At the Executive Council of the city of Maputo, capital of the People's Republic of Mozambique, on 6 November 1986 Joaquim Alberto Chissano, chairman of the Frelimo Party, was sworn in as president of the People's Republic of Mozambique under the terms of Article 53 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Mozambique. He took the following oath of office under the terms of Article 55 of the Constitution of the Republic: I swear by my honor as a Frelimo militant to dedicate all my energies to the defense, promotion, and strengthening of the gains of the revolution, to the well-being of the Mozambican people, to upholding the Constitution, and to doing justice to all citizens.

The ceremony was attended by the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, the People's Assembly Standing Commission, members of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, deputies of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique, the diplomatic corps accredited to the People's Republic of Mozambique, and national and foreign officials.

The present act is an official document and once it is read and examined, it will be signed by the president of the Republic and the secretary of the People's Assembly Standing Commission of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Minister Rejects 'Vulgar' Pik Botha Allegations

MB071020 Dakar PANA in English 0955 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Maputo, 7 Nov (AIM/PANA) — Mozambique's minister of information, Mr Teodato Hunguana, said in Maputo yesterday that South Africa is trying to divert the attention of the world from the major question concerning southern Africa, at the moment the causes of the death of President Samora Machel. He was commenting on yesterday's press conference by South African foreign minister, Roelof Botha, during which Mr Botha presented a document allegedly taken from President Samora's plane wreckage by South African authorities.

According to Mr Botha the document refers to an alleged Mozambique-Zimbabwean plan to topple the Malawian Government.

This is a vulgar attempt to turn the victim into an accused, to turn the person who has been attacked into an attacker, the country that has been invaded into an invader, to present the country that is being destabilized as the destabilizer.

At the end of September South Africa launched a major bandit invasion of Mozambique's Zambezia and Tete Provinces from Malawian territory.

South Africa, after being accused of trying to install a puppet regime in Maputo through direct military intervention now wishes to present itself as the defender of Malawi against an alleged Mozambican intervention. Mozambique's legitimate right to self-defense is thus transformed into an act of intervention, the minister said. Up till now we have not yet received any official information from the South African Government concerning the documents which were taken from the wreckage of the presidential plane. We also do not know whether the documents which the South African authorities said they took away were in reality the ones that they took from the plane or not. Likewise we do not know if the document presented (by Mr Botha) was really amongst the documents taken by the South African authorities, he said.

Hunguana added: We are warning the international community that something extremely serious is taking place: South Africa is doing all it can to hinder the normal process of the investigation into the death of President Samora Machel. This campaign around documents allegedly found in the wreckage of the plane adds to the already suspicious fact that the South African Government still [words indistinct] black box flight recorders of the plane before the international commission of enquiry [word indistinct].

The minister said that immediately after the crash South Africa said that it was [words indistinct] and shortly after [words indistinct] on to refuse to take part in the [words indistinct] of the flight recorders, keeping them in its possession.

Mr Hunguana concluded by saying that the Mozambican Government reserves the right to take a position on the press conference held by the South African Government.

Soviet Consul Blames RSA in Machel Death

MB070835 Dakar PANA in English 0816 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Nampula (Mozambique), 7 Nov (AIM/PANA) — The Soviet consul in Beira, Efin Titorenko, on a visit to the northern Mozambican city of Nampula, has said that "it is clear the death of President Samora Machel results from the policy of aggression and destabilisation carried out by the South African apartheid regime." He condemned those in the West who had tried to confuse the issue by suggesting that the Soviet crew of the presidential aircraft were to blame for the fatal crash of 19 October.

Mr Titorenko, who was speaking to the Nampula provincial station of Radio Mozambique, said that the crew were all highly capable and experienced, and had flown the Lusaka-Maputo route before. He said there was no enigma about the disaster: It was enough to listen to the accounts of the survivors and draw one's own conclusion [words indistinct] the South African Police [passage indistinct].

Titorenko said that the South African accusations [words indistinct] Soviet crew were designed [words indistinct] between Mozambique and the Soviet Union. "Imperialist circles use any possibility, any pretext to undermine relations between peoples." He argued. "The rumours put about by South Africa and its allies have nothing to do with the truth," he continued.

He pledged that "the Soviet Union is prepared to step up its cooperation with Mozambique in all fields, particularly economic, cultural and military."

Mr Titorenko said he had come to Nampula to tell all Soviet citizens working there "that the death of President Samora Machel is a great loss for all mankind and that the policy of the Soviet Union towards Mozambique remains unchanged."

Mr Titorenko is also arranging initiatives in Nampula to celebrate the 69th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution.

Mine Explodes on Maputo-South Africa Railway

MB062001 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] A mine exploded early today on the railroad between Maputo and South Africa, interrupting railroad traffic betwen the two countries, according to a source from the Mozambique railroad. The source revealed that the explosion damaged 900 meters of rail and caused seven wagons of a freight train traveling form Maputo to Ressano Garcia near the border with South Africa to derail.

NAMIBIA

Nujoma Says SWAPO Must Intensify Struggle

MB061510 Dakar PANA in English 1925 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Lusaka, 6 Nov (ZANA/PANA) — South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) President Sam Nujoma has

ordered SWAPO cadres to intensify the liberation struggle for Namibia.

Speaking at the burial in Lusaka yesterday of SWAPO member of the Central Committee Mrs Meekulu Putuse Appolus, Mr Nujoma said it was imperative that all SWAPO cadres close ranks, and intensify the struggle to bring about faster independence for Namibia as this was the most benefitting tribute that could be repaid to Mrs Appolus.

You have to intensify the liberation struggle for Namibia so that the late Mrs Appolus' children could return to a free country and appreciate what their mother died fighting for, he (?told) hundreds of mourners at the Leopards Hill cemetery.

Mrs Appolus, 56, died in the Zambian capital's University Teaching Hospital (UTH) on 2 Oct after suffering a stroke caused by hypertension.

The SWAPO leader pledged that the liberation struggle for Namibia shall be continued as Mrs Appolus would wish so that her remains which have been put in a temporary resting place could be transferred to Namibia's Heroes Square when that country attains independence.

He described the late Mrs Appolus as a great woman, dedicated mother and freedom fighter for both Namibia and other African states who sacrificed a lot to serve her fellow human beings.

SWAPO Insurgents Said To Prepare for Offensive

MB051348 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1308 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Windhoek Nov 5 SAPA — More than 1000 SWAPO insurgents have mustered at their retraining bases in southern Angola in preparation for their annual seasonal offensive against SWA/Namibia, a news report said in Windhoek today. A SWA Territory Force spokesman could not immediately confirm the report which quoted "military intelligence sources."

The report followed closely on a statement reported by the official news agency of Angola, ANGOP, that South African troops had penetrated up to 300km from SWA/Namibia into Angola in what could be a prelude to a big attack.

The Windhoek report today said that heavy rains were falling in southern Angola which indicated that the onset of SWAPO's military incursion into SWA/Namibia would be earlier this year than previously.

There were currently an estimated 30 fighters of SWAPO's armed wing — the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) — operative in the territory, but particularly SWAPO's "Typhoon" special unit was preparing for the push into the territory.

It was estimated that PLAN would deploy about 1100 of its estimated 8350 men under arms for the onslaught. The majority of the guerrilla fighters would be held in reserve in southern Angola while small detachments would be dispatched for cross-border raids, the report said. Present tendencies were that only about 200 PLAN insurgents would be able to manoeuvre in the northern SWA/Namibian war zone at any given time. For that reason military intelligence sources believed the insurgents would be unlikely to cross, in one body, the Mangetti line separating the northern SWA/Namibian communal farming lands from the predominantly white Grootfontein-Otavi-Tsumeb farming districts, the report said. Instead, they were expected to send small sabotage teams into the areas.

The insurgents annually withdraw from the northern SWA-/Namibian bush to bases in southern Angola at the driest time of the year when the vegetation affords little cover and there is no readily available surface water. PLAN uses the opportunity to retrain its fighters and replenish supplies while waiting for the next rains.

Last season's infiltration attempt had disastrous consequences for SWAPO, because the rains were late and left the insurgents only a few weeks in which to move from Lubango and other southern Angola bases into SWA/Namibia. They had to turn back before they reached any of their infiltration targets.

The last time that insurgents penetrated the Grootfontein-Otavi-Tsumeb triangle was in 1983, but they were reportedly wiped out as they tried to flee back to Angola.

SOUTH AFRICA

Crash Documents Reportedly Reveal Malawi Coup Plot

Mozambique, Zimbabwe Implicated

MB061755 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1750 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 6, SAPA — A document discovered at the scene of the crash of Mozambican President Samora Machel's aircraft on October 19 contained minutes of a meeting in Maputo at which the Mozambique and Zimbabwe Governments had discussed a calculated plan to overthrow the Malawi Government militarily and politically, the minister of foreign affiars, Mr Pik Botha, said tonight.

At a press conference in Pretoria Mr Botha produced the original document for reporters and said there was not "the slightest doubt" of its authenticity.

The document recorded the minutes of a meeting in Maputo three days before the air crash and President Machel had led the Mozambican delegation.

Mr Botha who had paid tribute to President Machel at the site of the crash on October 20 said tonight he had changed his views on the former Mozambican leader.

"I am dismayed, disappointed, shocked and I did not expect this."

Mr Botha said official messages had been sent today to the Mozambican and Zimbabwean Governments on the document South Africa had discovered.

The Mozambican Government had been asked to make it clear whether it still supported the plan to overthrow Malawi, as agreed by President Machel.

Mr Botha pointed out that although Mozambique had a new government, Zimbabwe was still under Mr Robert Mugabe.

Mr Botha also said the Malawi Government of Dr Hastings Banda had been fully informed of the plot today.

He refused to say what Malawi reaction had been and also declined to comment on whether South Africa would assist should the threat to Malawi become a reality.

South Africa and Malawi had had close ties for many years, but Malawi had not requested help and if this were done South Africa would have to consider the matter.

Mr Botha said it was not clear from the document who the full Mozambican delegation to the meeting was, but President Machel had clearly led the discussion and his prime minister, Mr Mario Machungo was present as well.

The Zimbabwe delegation had been led by Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, minister of state security. He had been accompanied by Zimbabwe's ambassador to Mozambique, Mr H.E. Mvundura (he was ordered to leave the meeting when the plot was discussed), Mr E.R. Kadungure, minister of state defence, General Rex Nhongo, Army commander, Air Marshal J. Tungamiraiya, Major General Maseko and Lt Col Shumba, of the Zimbabwe National Army, and others.

President Banda had been referred to as "criminal" in the talks.

The plan, implementation of which had been "imminent," involved the massing of armed forces — including Soviet experts — in Mozambique's Zambezia Province.

Malawi's police and defence force would be infiltrated and strategic bridges in the country would be destroyed along with other vital parts of its infrastructure.

Malawi would be cut off from Tanzania and Zambia.

It was made clear it was time President Banda should go, and that the Malawi Army would be able to handle the situation.

"South Africa views these diabolical and dangerous plans in a very serious light," Mr Botha said.

At the meeting President Machel had apparently given an interpretation of South Africa's intention in signing the Nkomati Non-Aggression Pact with Mozambique in 1984, to the effect that the Republic would force the Frelimo government to share power with the rebel Mozambique Resistance Movement (Renamo).

"Luckily he also accused the United States Government of doing the same thing."

President Machel had mentioned a U.S. Ambassador Miller, who had tried to persuade him to create a puppet second political party in Mozambique so that the U.S. could say to the rest of the world there was a democracy in that country.

Responding to President Machel's interpretation of South Africa's motives behind the Nkomati accord, Mr Botha recounted his government's efforts — and near success — to reconcile Frelimo and Renamo after intensive discussions in Pretoria in October 1984, and how this "completely contradicted" the interpretation.

"I have asked the Mozambique Government to give South Africa an urgent explanation on whether it (as the new government) associates itself with the plan of its predecessor to overthrow another legal African state and to disrupt trade routes... We are entitled to know.

"It must be clear this is a conspiracy.

"While Mozambique has a new government, Zimbabwe has not... Zimbabwe eagerly took part in the planning and drawing up of this conspiracy of aggression and violence," he said.

An official communication had also been sent to the Zimbabwe Government urging it to "cease immediately its aggressive plans and pointing out that the South African Government has chosen, and is committed to, peaceful resolution of the difficulties in our region.

It had also been pointed out to Zimbabwe that the whole of southern Africa would suffer if the plot was put into operation.

Mr Botha referred to the preamble to the Nkomati accord in which both South Africa and Mozambique had committed themselves to strict respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of other states.

Both had committed themselves to non-interference in the affairs of another state and recognised the right of people to self-determination, and promised to refrain from the use of force against another state.

The preamble also contained a commitment to settle conflict by peaceful means.

"I leave it to you to judge how President Machel respected this," Mr Botha told newsmen.

President Machel had planned a classic Mao Zedong strategy of overthrowing a state.

Asked why there had been a delay of nearly three weeks in releasing the document, Mr Botha said it had only been brought to his attention the day before yesterday.

The delay had come in the technical investigation teams' work of piecing together wreckage at the scene of the crash and in translating the document from Portuguese into English.

He felt there was no inordinate delay in releasing the document.

Asked about the expected charges that the document was forged, he said copies of it were sent to Zimbabwe today and that more were on their way to Maputo.

"We had difficulties reaching Maputo today ... it seemed to be all closed down, but copies will be sent," he said.

"There is not the slightest question of the authenticity of this document," he said, holding the original for newsmen to see and photograph.

The document, in a plastic yellow and transparent holder, was stained and it appeared as if the pages had been soaked. Handwritten notes, typical of additions to the typed minutes of any meeting, were pasted into the document.

"We do not possess this stationery, we do not bind documents this way, the style and language is theirs.

"It doesn't matter who alleges the document is false," Mr Botha said.

Responding to another question, Mr Botha said South Africa's next action concerning the plot depended on Mozambique's reaction.

"I think they have a pretty good idea of how far they could go without inviting severe trouble."

Asked if there were any other documents retrieved from the plane's wreckage that were sensitive to South Africa's security interests, Mr Botha said evidence was still being sifted through.

"There might be ... I don't know."

Asked when the incursion was to have taken place, Mr Botha said it was "imminent."

MiG jets and helicopters had already been moved into the area and Soviet experts had made advanced plans to do surveys neccessary for the manoeuvre, a televised recording of the conference, broadcast on SABC TV's programme "Network," quoted Mr Botha as saying.

"It was imminent. They were in a big hurry. The plans were already underway and some of the plans were already implemented."

SAPA Reports Document Contents

MB061927 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1917 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 6, SAPA — Russians and Cubans were involved in the joint Mozambican and Zimbabwean plot to overthrow the Malawi Government militarily and politically.

This is according to the translated version of the minutes of a meeting in Maputo on October 16, which was dominated by President Samora Machel and Zimbabwe's minister of state security, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, and was released in Pretoria tonight by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

The 50-page document (in Portuguese) was retrieved from the wreckage of President Machel's ill-fated aircraft, which crashed on South African territory on October 19.

At the meeting, President Machel is recorded as having said he wanted to talk, at ease, with "the military men," and in the absence of Zimbabwe's ambassador to Mozambique.

The ambassador, Mr H.E. Mvundura, was apparently excluded from the discussion at the "initiative" of the Zimbabwe delegation, and President Machel had expressed his appreciation because the situation had "embarrassed" him.

Discussing the plan, President Machel said the "military men" had to place "all available means in Zambezia," the province bordering Malawi.

The matter was urgent and the border with Malawi would be closed on the pretext of repairing roads and bridges.

"We have some special forces for special operations, we have about 41 MiG-21 (jet fighters)... The victory is being planned ... It demands cold-bloodedness."

The transport of troops and equipment of Zambezia and Tete Provinces was discussed, with the vital role Zimbabwe's transport facilities would play here, and the organisation of medical services and food.

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, who is mentioned briefly in the minutes, had not guaranteed the closing of his border with Malawi, and his "answer was not satisfactory."

President Machel said "we have been at this table with the Mozambicans, Cubans and Soviets since last Friday (October 10) and we said that we should go immediately to Zambezia."

The strength of the "armed bandits" in each district would be ascertained and a permanent camp for 1500 men from Maputo would be set up at Nacala.

The Tanzanian Armed Forces are also mentioned as having experience in organising camps.

President Machel also warned the meeting not to underestimate South Africa "because it can transport armed bandits by sea, using submarines and ships ... she is desperate because be uncovered Malawi." [sentence as received]

The vital information for logistical planning was still being awaited, but had in fact been expected in time for the meeting.

President Machel said he wanted to transfer his MiG-21's from Maputo to Beira so they could oeprate from there. The MiG-17's would be going to Zambezia, together with (helicopter) gunships.

Summing up the logistical planning and the cost of the operation,

President Machel said "we will be ready to act if we have all this."

"We must make sure that if Malawi diverts its goods to Tanzania we will destroy the bridges linking Malawi to Tanzania ... they must be bridges which took four to five years to build.

"If the goods are diverted to Zambia, we will not destroy the Zambian bridges but we will destroy the Malawian bridges which provide access to the Kasangulo/Botswana route and to South Africa.

"If we destroy the bridges to Tanzania and Zambia we will have Malawi in our hands."

President Machel emphasised the reconnaissance had to be perfect and asked when Zimbabwe would be ready to go to Zambezia.

He also said he did not want to provoke those who sided with Malawi ... "I don't want to increase enemies ... I can't do that."

The military action had to be backed by political action and Malawi had to be persuaded to allow Zimbabwean troops to cross its territory into Zambezia.

The people of Malawi had to be convinced the Mozambique and Zimbabwe forces were in "solidarity" with them and not their government.

Mr Munangagwa told President Machel, "there is a force ready to go," but that there were preparations that had to be jointly made with Zimbabwe.

Problems with the transport of military hardware from Mozambique harbours were also raised.

Too many "educated people and learned people" at the harbours retarded the process with equipment lying at the dockside for months, Mr Munangagwa said.

The process would be speeded up, President Machel said.

The president also said he would be in Zambezia Province himself for the next meeting.

It would be an operational meeting ... "I do not want to stay in Maputo."

Pik Botha News Conference

MB061942 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Report on news conference held by Foreign Minister Pik Botha in Pretoria on 6 November on the "Network" program — video recorded]

[Text] [Botha] I have asked the Mozambique Government to furnish the South African Government urgently with explanations because there is a new government in Mozambique, and I think we are entitled to know whether this new government associates itself with the accusations of the former government and with the plans to overthrow other governments of southern Africa and the plans to interrupt the trade routes through other African countries, including trade routes used by South African importers and exporters.

It must be clear to you that this is a conspiracy. While there is a new government in Mozambique there is not a new government in Zimbabwe, and Zimbabwe went to Mozambique and eagerly took part in the plotting and drawing up of this conspiracy of aggression and violence. We have also sent a note to the Zimbabwe Government urging that government to cease and terminate its aggressive plans immediately and pointing out to it that the South African Government has chosen and is committed to the peaceful resolution of differences in our region, and warning them that the whole of southern Africa will pay a heavy price if these plans are put into operation.

I am sure you would like to read the documents. That is about all I wanted to convey to you. I thank you for your interest. I may just say, in conclusion, when I look at the preamble to the Nkomati accord I see the words containing the commitment of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique to the principles of strict respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, considering the internationally recognized principle of the right of peoples to self-determination and independence, the obligation of all states to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against teh territorial integrity or political independence of any state, the obligation of states to settle conflicts by peaceful means and thus safeguard the international peace and security and justice, the responsibility of states not to allow their territory to be used for acts of war, aggression, or violence against other states.

This is what we agreed to. I will leave it to you to judge how the Government of Mozambique under the late President Machel regarded these principles. He made it clear at this meeting that banditry to him means the creation of South Korea. According to him that is a state consisting of bandits. Taiwan is a state of bandits. As far as he was concerned that is only made clear now. He planned a typical Mao Zedong strategy to overthrow a legal government of southern Africa. I can only trust that the new government in Mozambique will find it possible to disassociate itself from these diabolical and very dangerous plans threatening the peace and stability in the whole of southern Africa.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] responding to you as charges, and Chester Crocker's charges 2 days ago that South Africa is still backing Renamo.

[Botha] I responded to that yesterday evening. I denied those charges. I am aware of these accusations. On former occasions the Americans did insinuate that we were assisting Renamo. I have asked them for proof. Their standard reaction is no. If they must submit proof they might reveal their sources. So, I am not prepared to entertain charges of that nature unless the government leveling them (?sees) it to make clear or to submit to me the evidence, and that the American Government has not done. Not

up to now, but I believe in the light of the facts that we are now revealing Dr Crocker may just regret his charges.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] charges from the Frontline States that these documents are forgeries. Can you tell us whether your government is making available photostats of these documents to Zimbabwe and Maputo.

[Botha] Certainly, yes, yes. It is difficult to reach Maputo today. Everything was closed down apparently. And we will make it available and certainly in any case here is the original. There is not the slightest question as to its authenticity. There are even notes pasted by themselves at the back of these documents in the handwriting of members of the delegation or members who attended the meeting. These are obviously notes as is normally done at meetings of this nature, reminding President Machel of some point or the other. But for the rest of it, we do not possess the stationery, we do not bind documents in this way. The style, the language is theirsand I say to you this document was found on the site, and I say to you it does not matter who alleged the opposite. That is a record of a meeting that took place in Maputo, and you can inspect it if you like.

[Reporter] Foreign Minister, has your government been in contact with the Government of Malawi about these allegations?

[Botha] As could be expected, that government has been handed copies of the relevant documents today.

[Reporter] (?What did they say?)

[Botha] I am not prepared to discuss that.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] despite the fairly sophisticated intelligence operation the South African Government has at its disposal.

[Botha] We do not listen to conversations of the heads of states of other governments. Only the Americans and the Russians do that. This meeting took place in Maputo on 16 October. It is quite clear that they discussed with President Banda before 16 October the possibility of closing the border between Zambia and Malawi, and President Banda did not like the idea at all ... [corrects himself] President Kaunda, pardon. They discussed with President Kaunda the possibility of Dr Kaunda closing the border between Zambia and Malawi, and President Kaunda ... [changes thought] The idea did not appeal to him.

[Question indistinct]

[Botha] Yes, I think you were there yourself.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] afford to revive some appreciation of him?

[Botha] Yes, I am dismayed, disappointed, sad. I did not expect it, I did not expect it.

[Reporter] Would South Africa consider any (?policy) other than diplomatic action against Mozambique if these documents proved true?

[Botha] It depends on the actions of that government. I think they have now a pretty good idea of how far they could still go before there is real trouble.

[Question indistinct]

[Botha] I said I think they would have after this a pretty good idea of how far they could go without inviting severe trouble. I hope that is clear.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] mean by big trouble?

[Botha] Go and look at the dictionary and you will see what the words mean. Ladies and gentlemen, thank you very much...

[Reporter, interrupting] [Words indistinct] have you any idea of the government's (?side) when this attack against Malawi was taking place?

[Botha] Oh yes, it was imminent. They planned to move a large number of Russian MiG aircraft and helicopter attack aircraft into the Zambezi area, as they had already moved in large numbers of Soviet personnel — Tanzanians, I think, and Zimbabweans — they were going to force President Banda to give them permission to move their troops, Zimbabwe and Mozambique troops, across his territory quite clearly to assist in the overthrow of his government. They would have gone in and under pretext of assisting President Banda to repair certain of his roads, blow up his bridges. They were going to infiltrate his police, his defense force, but they were going to assure, as President Machel said it, that politically and militarily that regime is overthrown and destroyed. It was imminent, they were in a big hurry and the plans were already under way, and some of the plans were already implemented. An [word indistinct] of Soviet experts who are going to do surveys, — President Machel required all sorts of surveys — they were going to establish a camp of 1,500 men — methods of this nature. It was not just idle talk it was a firm, definite plan and agreement.

P.W. Botha Addresses Economic Conference

MB070954 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0952 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria Nov 7 SAPA — The 200 top South African businessmen attending today's economic conference with the government in Pretoria were told at the start by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, they were expected to "act with realistic idealism twoards your fatherland." In his opening address he said "this includes the realisation that our present economic and other circumstances cannot be attributed to a few simple causes."

Mr Botha referred to speculation and controversy about the "Carlton III" talks — his third such meeting with the private sector in seven years, and said he wanted to point out a few matters "which this conference is not about." Firstly, "this is not a party-political congress." A variety of "non-economic matters" might, however, be raised. Secondly, "this is not an attempt on the part of the government at collusion with big business or the giants in the business world. Our activities here today also involve

the small businessman, farmers, employees, entrepreneurs and academics."

The conference was thirdly "not an opportunity created by the government for its own purpose to stage monologue. Our aim is to have an exchange of views concerning specific subjects, hopefully to the advantage of our country," Mr Botha said. Fourthly, he wished to dispel the misconception the conference was soley directed at combating sanctions. "Sanctions are managed in another way and with other means by the government and the private sector." Mr Botha said he maintained his viewpoint that public discussion about sanctions could only be to the disadvantage of the country. "We have created special instruments to overcome that problem."

The conference's theme of "Forward in Confidence" implied firstly an acknowledgement of a possible absence of confidence among some people and institutions and, secondly, it emphasised the necessity of a will to seek solutions for the future. Thirdly, there is the hope on my part that, through further cooperation between the public sector and the private sector, a harmony will be found in which this solution could find practical implementation in the South African economy."

Lightheartedly acknowledging politics as the national game of South Africans besides rugby, Mr Botha told the businessmen, "I believe you will have the confidence to react responsibly to the variety of non-economic matters which may be raised. This is however not our primary objective today."

Mr Botha said he also wanted to react to the allegation that the government was not making sufficient progress with reform and negotiation. The government was expected from all quarters to find what was called a "negotiated settlement" for South Africa. "It is the old superficial story of finding a political solution between dusk and dawn and utopia will suddenly and magically arise. Give me one country in Africa or in the ranks of the developing and under-developed countries where that is the case ... show me a country that has found an instant solution along the constitutional path," he said.

The state, as represented by the government, was keenly interested in representations and proposals for reform, but it would under no circumstances be compromised. The government was in a "unique dilemma" because it was expected to increase the pace of reform and at the same time continue with meaningful negotiation. Sanctions and pressure were brought to bear against South Africa, ostensibly to increase the rate of reform, but when reform took place, foreigners said the sanctions were working and imposed more. Also, when reform took place, leftist radicals said the government was capitulating and that the pressure should be kept up. The right-wing on its side said the government was yielding to pressure and that it should be thrown out.

"These are factors which you, just as the government, must keep in mind regarding the management of reform, stability and development of our country." The reforms the government introduced, the changes it made and the negotiations it had, would be effected "in an orderly and well-considered way by the government."

"It will not take place as if the government is merely one of many participating or contending parties in a conflict," Mr Botha said. There were no instant solutions for the problems faced in terms of human relations and no solution could survive if it did not take minority rights in South Africa's multi-cultural society into consideration.

Mr Botha also warned the businessmen that reform cost money and that it would have to be accepted that both the government and private sector had to be involved in its financing. Orderly government and reform were important to the private sector, just as an active, positive and constructive private sector was important to the country and the government. "You must also act in such a way as to serve the interests of our country." Mr Botha rejected the "opportunistic and irresponsible way" government was blamed in some circles as being soley to blame for South Africa's economic and political problems. Saying he had to choose a direction for the country from among the divergent economic and political viewpoints represented at the conference, he said: "I am a realistic idealist, and ... I expect you too, in today's discussion, to act with realistic idealism towards your fatherland."

Among the probable causes of South Africa's problems were the oil crisis of the 1970s, the world recession, severe droughts, international political factors and expediency, and the terrorist onslaught orchestrated by international forces from abroad.

On privatisation, one of the official agenda items for today, Mr Botha said the government was in favour of it if it was to the long term advantage of the service, the taxpayer or the community at large. He said the formulation of strategies in the economic field was nothing new, but that what had become necessary was the combination of a variety of strategies into one coherent and all-encompassing strategy. But even this would still require continuous revision and adjustment. The government was committed to reform, modernisation and development of South Africa, and it would follow this road with "balance and determination. Pessimism, fear and panic will not solve our problems," Mr Botha said.

Canadian Embassy Halts Issue of Tourist Visas

MB070823 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0820 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria Nov 7 SAPA — The Canadian Embassy in Pretoria will from today stop issuing visas to South Africans wishing to enter Canada for a "temporary period," the embassy said in a statement.

The statement, quoting Foreign Minister Mr Joe Clark, said: "The Right Honourable Joe Clark announced today that, as of November 7, 1986, the Canadian Embassy in Pretoria would no longer issue visas to applicants wishing to visit Canada. At the Commonweatlh heads of government review meeting in London, 3-5 August, a number of Commonweatlh leaders, including the prime minister of Canada, met to consider the report of the Group of Eminent Persons (EPG), established as a result of the heads of government meeting in Nassau in October 1985. The Commonwealth accord, issued at the end of the Nassau meeting,

expressed the view that apartheid must be dismantled now if a greater tragedy is to be averted and that concerned pressure must be brought to bear to achieve that end."

The statement went on: "After reviewing the EPG report, the heads of governments concluded that there has not been the adequate concrete progress that we looked for in South Africa. Acknowledging that the Commonwealth cannot stand by and allow the cycle of violence to spiral, but must take effective concerted action, Canada and five other countries agreed on a number of measures against South Africa and commended them to the rest of the Commonwealth and the international community generally.

"One of these measures is the following: the withdrawal of all consular facilities in South Africa except for our own nationals and nationals of third countries to whom we render consular services."

The statement added: "Accordingly, prospective visitors and visa applicants in South Africa (including students and temporary workers), will no longer be able to obtain visas at the Emabassy in Pretoria. Persons wishing to visit Canada will have to apply for visas to other Canadian missions abroad. South Africans wishing to establish permanent residence in Cananda will continue to have the services of our embassy in Pretoria available."

Youths Claim Boy Killed by Whites in Bus

MB061328 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1250 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 6, SAPA — A Soweto boy, Bongani Thomas Kheswa, 11, was shot dead in the township yesterday.

Johannesburg's *Star* newspaper reports that youths with Bongani at the time said he was shot at by "four white men in a PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation] bus." PUTCO has denied the allegation.

According to the Bureau for Information in Pretoria, police are investigating.

The Star story carries the police version of the incident side by side with that given to it by the youths travelling with Bongani.

According to the newspaper, the Bureau for Information said police were not operating in the area at the time of the shooting.

A Bureau spokesman is quoted as saying that at 5pm yesterday Bongani's father found his son with wounds at the Mayibuje garage on the Old Potchefstroom Road near Pimville.

The spokesman was quoted as saying that according to police, the father assumed his son had been shot and killed by police.

According to the Bureau, the police in Soweto said they did not operate in the area before 7pm yesterday.

The newspaper said the Bureau did confirm that Bongani died from gunshot wounds.

The Star quoted a PUTCO spokesman as saying, "we are definitely not involved."

In the youths' version of the story Bongani was shot while five others playing "Guy Fawkes" were injured when four whites opened fire from a moving PUTCO bus in Pimville Zone 1 yesterday.

Bongani died from wounds to the side of the heart, in the back and on the side of the head, the youths were quoted as saying.

Xoliswa Sampi, 15, of Thaba Jabula High School; Mziwakhe Khethe, 13, of Belle Higher Primary School; Sibongile Mdygolo, 16, of Musi High School; and Hleziphi Ruth Mahlangu, 15, and Ntombizodwa Lithuli of Winnie Ndekazi Primary were injured.

They were shot at by four white men wearing green uniforms who were in a PUTCO bus with no other passengers, the injured were quoted as saying.

Dr Ntatho Motlana, who treated some of the injured, said Mziwakhe Khethe's condition was serious.

One of the injured youths was quoted as saying there was a group of boys throwing stones and many "playing Guy Fawkes."

He said Bongani was wearing a dress and had masked his face and was asking for money from motorists when he was shot.

A PUTCO spokesman told SAPA today that one of two buses hijacked yesterday had been recovered in Pimville and had been collected from the Protea police station at about 5pm.

Boy's Death Confirmed

MB062013 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2005 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 6, SAPA — A spokesman for the Bureau for Information in Pretoria today confirmed the death yesterday in Pimville, Soweto, of 11-year-old Bongani Thomas Kheswa yesterday but denied an earlier statement that he died form gunshot wounds.

In a telex to SAPA the Bureau said it "did not and at this stage cannot confirm that the death was a result of gunshot wounds."

A Bureau spokesman, contacted by telephone, said he had told a Johannesburg newspaper yesterday "the boy died from wounds but did not clarify what sort of wounds."

He was referring to reports in a Johannesburg newspaper this afternoon that "four men in green uniforms in a PUTCO bus" fired shots at Bongani and five other youths in Pimville yesterday afternoon.

PUTCO has denied any involvement in the incident and the police have said they were not operating in the area at the time of the shooting.

However, a PUTCO spokesman told SAPA today that one of two buses hijacked yesterday had been found in Pimville and had been collected from the Protea police station at about 5pm.

Commentary Views Results of U.S. Elections

MB070522 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] This week's election results in the United States, which saw the Democratic Party win control of the Senate, represent a setback for President Ronald Reagan.

Not only will he be hamstrung in pursuing his conservative policies in the last two years of his presidency, but the door will be open for the Democrats to promote their policies through the incumbency that they will now enjoy of the powerful post of Senate majority leader as well as the chairmanship of important Senate committees.

On the domestic plane there has, in particular, been confrontation between the Democrats and the Reagan administration on economic policies. The Democrats will now be in a position to push through their views on such issues as international trade measures and farm policies that the President has been able to block in the past.

There is not likely to be significant change in broad United States policy on foreign affairs. But in key areas the more liberal philosophies of Democratic senators will almost certainly have an influence. There could, for example, be decisive Democratic opposition to the Reagan administration's support for the "contra" freedom fighters in communist-dominated Nicaragua.

The Democrats' influence on American policy towards South and southern Africa will, in all probability, be even more pronounced. That influence is likely to see the effective termination of the policy of constructive engagement and, in course of time, stepped up sanctions against South Africa.

In a broader southern African context, the Democratic Party has traditionally been more favorably disposed towards socialist and Marxist states in the subcontinent than has been the case with Republican administrations.

This has been seen most demonstratively in Angola, which, along with other radical states, has provided the breeding ground for communist intrigue and destabilization in southern Africa.

Against this background — and looking ahead towards the possibility, in the wake of this week's election results, of a Democratic president in two years time — there will be an inevitable change in the relationship between South Africa and the United States.

On the one hand, South African policies are geared to evolutionary change towards a new constitutional dispensation where all population groups can share in the government at all levels without the domination of minority groups.

On the other hand, South Africa stands for orderly progress in southern Africa through development aid and economic cooperation — as distinct from handouts by foreign governments — and for the active combating of the growing menace of communist expansionism.

On both these levels — internal and external — any beneficial influence that American participation could have had in the short term in building the future is fast evaporating.

International Red Cross To Continue Work

MB021825 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1823 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, Nov 2, SAPA — The International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] would continue its work in South Africa despite the government's decision to expel its mission, the national president of the SA Red Cross Society, Mr Gurth Walton, said today.

Mr Walton was speaking on his return at the weekend from the International Red Cross Conference in Geneva at which the South African delegation was suspended.

He said the national organisation would have to assume responsibility for refugee relief work previously done by the ICRC. However, the Red Cross was unable to undertake visits to political prisoners and the ICRC retained the right to perform these duties, he added.

The government had specified that visits to prisoners by the ICRC would continue and that any relief operations into neighbouring countries would not be hindered, he said.

The expulsion of the mission meant the loss of immediate expert advice and guidance in obtaining international funds and equipment in times of disasters and conflict, such as had been required during the Crossroads upheaval.

However, the Red Cross would continue to receive financial aid from the ICRC for projects. This year, the committee had allocated about R1.2 million towards a Red Cross project directed at residents of townships affected by unrest.

For its part, the South African Red Cross delegation had established its credibility and received much sympathy from other delegates. This was largely because of a concerted information campaign before the meeting highlighting the local organisation's work in South Africa, Mr Walton said.

The ICRC was an all-Swiss organisation whose main role was to police the Red Cross conventions and provide relief in areas of conflict.

Mr Walton said the chairman of the League of Red Cross Societies, the umbrella organisation for national societies, had bowed to pressure for a vote on the South African Government delegation's attendance.

The government delegation had been invited as a signatory of the 1949 Geneva Conventions, said Mr Walton.

The ICRC had abstained from the 159-25 vote in favour of South Africa's suspension on the grounds that apartheid was a "crime against humanity." There had been eight abstentions and 55 societies did not take part because they felt the motion was unconstitutional.

Asked whether he felt the government's action against the ICRC was justified when the body had abstained from voting, Mr Walton said: "I'm distressed at any action which hinders the work of the Red Cross, but as a non-political organisation, I cannot comment on the government's action."

IAEA Suspends Negotiations on Nuclear Facility

MB031000 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0830 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] A spokesman for the South African Atomic Energy Corporation has confirmed that the IAEA suspended negotiations 6 weeks ago relating to international guarantees for the uranium enrichment facility at Pelindaba near Pretoria.

The spokesman told our Pretoria news staff that there is confusion about the international guarantees applicable to the three South African nuclear reactors. The suspended negotiations concerned only the uranium enrichment plant, he said, and not the nuclear reactors. No reasons had been given for the suspension of the negotiations.

The statement by the Atomic Energy Corporation follows accusations earlier by a Zimbabwean minister that South African nuclear reactors are not subject to international guarantees and pose a security threat to southern Africa.

Information Bureau Releases 7 Nov Unrest Report

MB070909 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0907 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria Nov 7 SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information's daily unrest report:

"Unrest report for the period 06h00 (November 6) to 06h00 (November 7):

"A black member of the security forces was seriously injured when an unknown person shot him in New Brighton.

"A black woman sustained serious injuries in Phusanang near Witbank this morning when a man set her alight. She was admitted to the Witbank hospital.

"Police investigation into an incident on Wednesday in Soweto when security forces opened fire, killing one man, at a group of people who hurled stones and petrol bombs at them, has indicated that another man has died in hospital. The body of a third person was found on the scene the next morning. Eight persons were injured in the incident.

"A group of twenty blacks set two buses on fire in Mzinoni near Bethal. Considerable damage was done.

"Rumours that members of the security forces are forcing passengers in minibuses to use buses were unfounded. After receiving complaints that minibuses were overloaded, posing a threat to passengers and road users, police stopped vehicles to ensure that road regulations were obeyed."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

6 Nov Press Review

MB060602 [Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN on RSA, Mozambique Relations

Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 5 November says in the page 6 editorial that it is pleased with the choice of Joaquim Chissano as the new president of Mozambique, but that South Africans should "not expect any sudden improvement" in relations with Mozambique. *The Citizen* believes that "talk of getting back to the promise of the Nkomati is very premature," and that South Africans should wait until after the investigation into the air crash in which President Machel died. South Africa should "do nothing to reinforce the image its detractors have given it of being the bullyboy and destabilizer of Southern Africa." The paper also believes that the best prospect for Mozambique is "a FRELIMO-MNR truce leading to a government of national reconciliation, not an accentuation of the civil war."

THE STAR on Cabinet Reshuffle

"There is more smoke than significance in the Cabinet reshuffle announced by the State President yesterday," says a page 18 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 5 November. "When that smoke clears what South Africa will see is more power centralised in Mr P.W. Botha's office; some new faces at the top doing much the same old things; an even larger and more cumbersome bureaucratic machine; and the familiar ascendancy of the hawks." *The Star* believes that while there may be differences of individual style in the new Cabinet, the centralization of power is such that no major shifts can be expected. "The National Party has bedded itself down for progressing towards change at its own unsatisfactory rate. Reform is a crucial concern in the minds of most South Africans today, but Mr Botha's cabinet changes hardly reflect it at all."

Local Initiatives To Abolish Group Areas

Chairman of the Johannesburg Central Business District Association, Nigel Mandy, says on the same page: "Group Areas restrictions are increasingly being removed or ignored in large parts of our major cities in response to economic realities and localised pressures. However, it is unrealistic to suggest that the Government could or would — with the stroke of a pen — lift them throughout the whole country." Mandy believes that the way to dismantle apartheid is "through incremental local initiatives." He says that the Group Areas Act is "immoral and unworkable," and "until its restrictions are removed we cannot

meet the challenges of urbanisation in a multiracial society." "Change will continue to come first and easiest in the cities, where the conditions are most favourable and the need is greatest. How the local option could be exercised — for instance, whether consent should be sought per municipality or per ward — is a matter for debate, to which the forthcoming report of the President's Council should make an important contribution."

BUSINESS DAY on Cabinet Reshuffle

"The changes of cast announced yesterday by President Botha go far beyond a mere Cabinet reshuffle. They imply a fundamental reform of the structure of government, part of the radical endeavour which has distinguished Botha's term of office," says the page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 5 November. "An increasing centralisation of power in the hands of the State President and his closest associates" is an "inherently authoritarian and deeply worrisome" system for the future. "A powerful executive, barely restrained by a weak legislature, and armed with the means to sway and manipulate public opinion, is as close to totalitarianism as can be achieved short of outright dictatorship." The paper says that the cabinet changes are a "preparation for sanctions and a siege economy, in which the central government will have the control of information, tax, tariffs, prices, costs, expenditures and anything else it cares to take over. It is the opposite of democracy."

CAPE TIMES on Nkomati Accord

"The collapse of the Nkomati Accord, caused primarily by the cynical disregard of its provisions by South Africa in continuing clandestine support for the RENAMO rebels in Mozambique, has led predictably to a resurgence of crossborder violence from black liberation movements," says a page 8 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 4 November. "This is the moment when all concerned should turn away from the abyss, and seek a stickable political settlement between South Africa and Mozambique. This would involve finding a new Nkomati Accord which both sides respect, and with no basement-level reneging."

SOWETAN on University Unrest

The page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 5 November says: "The fear and loathing reported on the campuses of Cape Town and Witwatersrand universities are a reflection of the South African society and show there can be no normal relationship in such abnormal society." Although the paper is not supportive of the violence it finds it difficult to "see them operating in total isolation from the pervasive violence in the societies in which they exist." "Children of all races should inter-relate from junior school, should have some form of communication at residential and community level, should finally meet and compete at the higher levels of learning. That, unfortunately for South Africa is unthinkable. This results in the friction that seems to erupt whenever blacks and whites meet on a competitive level. It is a pity, no doubt, that the excellent tenets of learning might become a casualty in such unstable and distressed circumstances. That however, is the price South Africa has to pay for the policy of apartheid."

'Focus' on Bus Boycotts

"The government might have to step in very quickly to diffuse the boycott of PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation] buses which started on Saturday when bus fares were increased by 17.5 percent," says Sam Mabe in the "Focus" column on the same page. According to a PUTCO spokesman, Pat Rogers, the government will have to intervene by increasing its subsidy so as to swallow the 17 percent increase in fares which led to the boycott. A spokesman for the Soweto Bus Boycott Committee "pleaded poverty on behalf of Soweto residents." He says that with low wages earned by blacks and the high rate of unemployment no one can afford the new bus fares. He also emphasizes that "no coercion was being used on the commuters and that there is an ongoing campaign to keep the people informed about the boycott and to encourage others to support it. Mabe believes that the problem with boycotts of this nature is that "the longer it takes to resolve them, the greater the difficulties for solutions, especially when demands made by the commuters change from being economic to become political."

BEELD on ANC

A page 12 Editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 5 November says: "The victims of necklace murders and bomb attacks know that the ANC struggle is not as noble as other countries believe it to be. According to Herbert Beukes, South African ambassador in Washington, "Americans are now filled with horror at the barbaric deeds they see on television." *Beeld* believes that it is "embarrassing" for South Africa's enemies that Oliver Tambo refuses to condemn necklace murders. "The sanctions act determines among other things that the activities of the ANC be investigated thoroughly. So far little has come of it. Are there perhaps American democrats who do not like the truth which hurts?"

Effects of Sanctions

A page 14 Editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 4 November comments on the reactions of trade unions to the General Motors worker strike. "Firstly, the American 'capitalists' are resented because they withdrew without making provisions for those workers who would be affected. Secondly, they demand a say in the decision-making of the company." The paper points out that it was the same trade unions who were in favor of sanctions. But "It is the black workers of General Motors who are experiencing the realities of sanctions and disinvestment. They realize that the call for sanctions can cost them their jobs." The paper hopes that more "misled workers" will become aware of the effects of sanctions.

7 Nov Press Review

MB070643 [Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN on Cabinet Reshuffle

"By creating new deputy ministerships the State President, Mr P.W. Botha, has also been able to bring into the higher echelons of government men who have shown their competence as MPs," says Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 6 November in the page 6 editorial. "As the government must have up-and-coming executives, as is the case with any major business, the promotion of 12 MPs to the positions of deputy ministers is a welcome development." The paper does not believe that the new deputies will simply be "rubber stamps for their seniors." It believes that they can make an "important contribution to policy and hope-

fully to the changes that are increasingly necessary." "We see nothing but good from a greater streamlining businesslike approach in the Cabinet. We hope that with changes in key posts and new faces among the deputy ministers, the Cabinet will not only have a new look but even greater success in running the affairs of state and in bringing about reforms."

THE STAR on Role of Business in Politics

"An insidious argument is being propagated that business cannot hope to have much influence over politicians," says a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 6 November. "This is the kind of argument that kept many silent while apartheid eroded the economy. Business does have a role to play, and a duty to play it vigorously. The fact that the State President finds it necessary to meet businessmen signals recognition of that." The paper says businessmen need to "be brutally frank about the pace of change and the deficiencies of government"; and "demand a cohesive over-view of reform policy and a timetable for reform action." *The Star* says that for the present rulers, "playing Nationalist politics is more important than rescuing South Africa from economic disaster and mass unemployment."

THE STAR on U.S. Mid-Term Elections

"For South Africa, the effect of this week's American mid-term elections is also serious," says a second editorial on the same page. "Certainly Reagan's influence is on the wane and the lameduck syndrome will come into effect. In the last two years of his stewardship Americans are likely to be increasingly involved in presidential politics. And that, South Africans will discover, means increasingly using South Africa as a convenient whipping boy. It will be a tragedy if the anger this provokes here diverts attention from our own problems."

Censorship To Achieve Change

"The University of the Witwatersrand should start using censorship or boycotts to fight censorship — instead of merely waving 'the old liberal banners of freedom of speech,'" says Professor Ampie Coetzee, professor in Afrikaans/Nederlands at the university, on the same page. "Such an approach could include banning the 'right-wing' Students' Moderate Alliance from campus, a 'little bit of civil disobedience' and refusing to deal with the South African Defence Force." Coetzee believes that the university departments should give their courses "greater political content" which together with "the actions of political students' organisations" might "attain a higher student politicisation on campus." "'We have to take a strong stand — and not on the platform of free speech again. There is no freedom in this country, we have to fight for it, and to attain it we have to accept that certain voices have to be silenced.'"

BUSINESS DAY: U.S. Elephant Great 'Danger'

A page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 6 November says "the Democrats — led by a Senator Edward Kennedy whose humiliation in SA has inspirired a vengeful recklessness towards this country — will now be in a position to launch their own anti-apartheid crusades." The paper believes that tougher sanctions will be implemented. "A German central banker once said, in a famous lament, that living with the United States was like sharing a lifeboat with an elephant." For South Africa, "the greatest danger on earth" is the "unpredictable and unknowing American elephant. That elephant has rolled over, and the danger is acute that men like Kennedy will persuade the Congress to intervene here to 'shorten the war.'" *Business Day* says that "to check the interventionism, South Africans must learn to appeal to the isolationist sentiments of the American people, and persuade the Yanks to stay home."

CAPE TIMES on Minister's 'Damning Information'

A page 8 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 5 November says that it is not for Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha to say what caused President Samora Machel's plane to crash before the official inquiry has announced its findings. "The minister is such a mine of damning information that it is a wonder the investigation teams bother to continue with their work. Why do they not simply interview him?" The paper points out that anything premature that a member of the South African Government may have to say about the crash is immediately suspect "not matter how valid it may turn out to be." The paper also says that there is discrepancy in Botha's logic. "On the one hand he said the tape recording of the communication between aircraft and Maputo airport would 'prove beyond doubt that the crew were prepared for a normal landing.' On the other he complained that the Mozambique government had not made available to the South African investigation team the tape recording of the communication between the aircraft and Maputo airport."

SOWETAN on Cabinet Reshuffle

The page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 6 November says that the cabinet reshuffle announced by State President P.W. Botha "has been dismissed as a non event among our people. Not that they are not aware that our future lies in the hands of those people. The fact is simply that, whoever Mr Botha appoints to his cabinet, does not represent the majority of the people in this country." "He does not seem to have injected any new, bold blood into a machinery that has been stuttering along for the past few years." The only thing that he seems to have done effectively is to "provide top jobs for people from the platteland in an apparent attempt to stave off the onslaught from the rightwing." "What this country needs is not a reshuffling of the same old white pack of cards, but a brand new pack, representing all the people of this country. And that must come sooner, rather than later."

'Focus' on Ailing Economy

Economist Ncedo Mlamla says in the "Focus" column on the same page: "South Africa's structural imbalances are the foundation of our country's present economic torment. Unless these imbalances are corrected the economy will always have an ailment of some sort." Mlamla believes that the high cost structure in the country is "aggravated by the notion of granting wage and salary increases mostly on the basis of social and political factors. Productivity plays a minor role, if any, in the granting of these increases. Social factors tend to be the overall focus when wages and salary increases are granted, particularly to blacks. The reason may well be that companies (through events), have lately come to realise the economic and social plight of this particular segment of their work force. To redress this imbalance against blacks, increases far in excess of productivity levels became the notion of the time." Mlamla suggests that the government "put a ceiling on the increase in prices and wages that fall under its control," and it is likely that the private sector will follow this example. However, he points out that a general wage-price freeze

will be perceived by black-oriented trade unions as "keeping or holding down the standard of living of their members."

DIE TRANSVALER on GM Withdrawal

A page 10 editorial in Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 5 November says that political considerations were of less importance in the General Motors decision to withdraw from South Africa. The paper believes that the move was to the "advantage of the Republic," since not only does General Motors' R400 million remain in the country, but the organization becomes South African. The paper also believes that the step can be indirectly interpreted as a "motion of trust in the South African economy and in the country's potential to cope with its present financial problems."

DIE VADERLAND on Cabinet Reshuffle

A page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 5 November says that the cabinet changes announced by the state president imply that "thought is being given to renewal." The paper believes that the public should be satisfied that competent men have been appointed by the state president. "It is, however, disappointing that the cabinet, with the inclusion of several new deputies, has been enlarged. A smaller and more streamlined cabinet was expected."

'Clashing Points of View' Reconcilable

On the same page Gert Kotze writes in the "On Close Inspection" column on the meeting between the state president and business leaders. He says that this meeting of politics and economy should not be a clash because then it will be detrimental to both. He points out that the meeting is not about self interest and great profits but of an economic and political future where "constitutional reform and the creation of an infra-structure which offers all people an economic and social viability." Although there will be "clashing points of view" that does not mean that they are totally irreconcilable. Kotze believes that this meeting shows that the politicians and the businessmen are still prepared to negotiate. "It it will be a sad day when such a disposition no longer exists."

BEELD on Economic Conference

"There is not one aspect of South African public life which has not been polticized" says a page 20 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 6 November. The paper says it is no wonder that more businessmen feel that they are "entitled to speak out on political issues" and "business organizations no longer hesitate to apply pressure on the government." Considering that the meeting between the state president and the business leaders is of importance, it is "unforgiveable that a whole group of potentates in the business world thought it wise to turn their backs on the conference." The paper points out that many of these same people made time to travel to Lusaka to meet with the ANC, but now have no time to meet with the president. "These people owe an explanation not only to shareholders but also to the whole of South Africa."

ZIMBABWE

Radio Reports RSA Accusations, Mozambican Denial

MB070538 Harare Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] As part of its propaganda campaign against the Frontline States, the Botha regime has again come up with new accusations against the peace-loving people of Zimbabwe and Mozambique. At a press conference in Pretoria yesterday the South African foreign minister, Pik Botha, accused Zimbabwe and Mozambique of plotting to overthrow the Malawian Government of President Hastings Kamuzu Banda.

According to a BBC broadcast monitored in Harare last night, the South African foreign minister alleged that the plot was agreed 3 days before the death of the late Mozambican president, Comrade Samora Machel, who died on the 19th of last month in a mysterious plane crash inside racist South Africa. However, South African allegations are baseless and unfounded, since the regime has in the past made up similar charges against the Frontline States (?as) an excuse to attack them.

On Wednesday this week the prime minister urged the Frontline States not to sever relations with Malawi. Instead, he said, the leaders of the Frontline States should continue to persuade the Malawian Government to change its stance on the political situation in southern Africa.

In the meantime, the Mozambican Government has reacted against the allegations made by the South African foreign minister last night. Comrade Hunguana, the Mozambican minister of information, has accused the Botha regime of trying to divert the attention of the world from the major question concerning southern Africa and the cause of the death of Comrade Machel. The Mozambican information minister said it is shameful that the South African bloodsuckers are now turning the victim into an accused, and at the same time turning the person who has been attacked into the attacker. He said South Africa, after being accused of trying to install a puppet regime in Maputo through direct military intervention, now wants to present itself as the defender of Malawi against an alleged Mozambican intervention.